

# THE LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND

## National Register :

For JULY, 1816.

NATIONAL and PARLIAMENTARY

Notices,

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.  
(BRITISH & FOREIGN.)

TREATIES.

THE CHRISTIAN TREATY.

Signed between

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,

THE KING OF PRUSSIA,

AND

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

December 25, 1816.

Of all the feelings incident to humanity, the most painful, the most lamentable, are those attendant on Atheism. To the well-constituted mind nothing is so afflicting, as a suspicion of the possible absence of a power by which the world is governed; and, in consequence of that absence, a remission of the superintendence of mankind—of the whole race of mankind—to the listless indifference of chance. The atoms of Lucretius might jumble together and make a world; they might disperse, after having united, and dissolve the world they had made; Chance might dispose of the whole:—what a miserable consideration for weak and fallible mortals! What a gloomy perspective for to-day, for to-morrow, for ever!

It is a more pleasing delusion, even if it be a delusion, to believe that some rational power interferes to abate the

Vol. IV. No. 22. Lit Pan. N. S. July 1.

misery under which the earth suffers. It is not so severe as it might be: it is not so extensive as it might be. It does not include that number of individuals which it might; it does not oppress them so heavily, as it might. The Pestilence ravages and destroys—but only from time to time, from age to age, it breaks the bounds which commonly confine it; it seems to await a commission to overpass its ordinary station, and to exert an influence more extensively fatal. The same may be said of that not unequal scourge of the human race—the Sword. True it is, that the pestilence depends not on the human will; nor receives its commission from man; whereas man draws the sword against his fellow, and is the arbitrary agent in urging its destructive powers, with infuriate animosity and skill, and with the utmost strength of his arm.

The ambition of one man covets the dangerous and troublesome office of ruling over many. We have lately seen it aspire at dominion over whole nations;—nations so distinct, and so opposite, in their interests, their prejudices, their manners, that scarcely had they any principle in common, that might serve as a bond to the whole. Ambition was, in this instance, more extensive than the pestilence; it refused to set bounds to its avidity; the whole world was included in its glance. The powers of nature opposed this folly; and, where the pestilence must have stopped, ambition met with a barrier. The same causes which would have controuled this, controuled the other; and mankind found one reason additional for acknowledging the kindness of an interposing Deity. The

instance proved that appointments of Providence are not without infinite foresight, and that their application, when opportunity should offer, is equally the dispensation of Sovereignty, Power, and Beneficence.

It was not, then, consistent with the wise designs of Providence that a single potentate should include too great a surface of the earth under his rule; that a single will should enforce the obedience of too great a number of nations, or fix the fate of individuals, in a proportion too considerable of the population of the globe.

The earth is divided among the human race; there are, no doubt, important purposes answered by this division. It is not for a mere being of simple humanity to affect, even, to receive the homage of all peoples, and kindreds, and nations, and tongues. That is the alone prerogative of HIM who made them. HE reigns over all; nor has he delegated his office to the proudest among mortals who ever occupied a throne. If HE reigns, it were well to acknowledge him: if HIS authority be supreme, let all bow to it: if HIS will be known, nothing can be more prudent, more honourable, more becoming, than a conformity to his pleasure, and coincidence with his purposes.

This is not the usual voice of kings: those viceregerents of God upon earth, are ordinarily too fond of the symbols of divinity by which they are surrounded. Accustomed to flattery from their earliest years, they know not how to live without it:—the incense is fragrant, though acknowledged to be misapplied. History records a few who have bowed the knee with earnest devotion to the Power that rules over all: and our own days have witnessed the combination of sovereigns after the gain of a tremendous battle, on their knees, in pious acknowledgement—"O God! thine arm was here." The same princes have entered into a treaty, founded on similar sentiments, which is the immediate subject of the present article. It is, perhaps, the completion of ideas caught on the field of Leipzig: of sentiments cherished, and resolutions made, amid that contemplation of the waste of human life which

unprincipled ambition, at that moment, presented.

Exalted station is continually exposed to the shafts of jealousy, and to the suspicions of invidious unbelief. The same action that would be admitted as credible, and applauded as becoming, in a private individual, shall be criticized and scrutinized, and pronounced incredible, perhaps unworthy, in a sovereign. As if a sovereign were necessarily divested of human feelings;—as if his mind were less accessible to conviction than that of his meanest subject; as if all his actions were inseparable from parade, and as if his crown prevented him from participating in the duties, the enjoyments, the impulses of unconstrained and ingenuous humanity. Hard fate of crowned heads, if this be inevitably and universally true!

We have lately had occasion to introduce a series of TREATIES, not a little different in their prevailing features, from former examples. The point of time at which they originated was extraordinary; the opportunity was too precious to be neglected: but, nevertheless, the most extraordinary of all is, that which has been called, *par éminence*,

#### THE CHRISTIAN TREATY.

The first suspicion suggested by those who affect to be startled at an appearance so unusual, is, that it binds the parties to obligations understood, but not expressed; not merely friendly to themselves, but inimical to others;—that the profession of desiring to establish Christianity and Christian principles, implies and includes, a stipulation to suppress all others:—that, to support Christianity is to extirpate Judaism and Mohammedism, as well as Paganism:—that to bind themselves to obedience to maxims established by the religion of Christ, is to impugn and stigmatize all other, from whatever source derived. Such is the refinement of thorough bred politicians! Words have no ordinary meaning, in their estimation, among statesmen, whatever they may have among the world at large. Nothing can be done, without some insidious motive, some bye end to be served, by parties concerned in the most simple

action possible. They may be right ;—but, the perpetual fever of suspicion implied in this superabundant penetration, is abhorrent from the feelings of the Panoramic Corps; and we persuade ourselves, from those of the greater mass of the British nation.

The evils consequent on the destruction and annihilation of Christian principles have long astonished and perplexed mankind. The world beheld what miseries accompanied the attempt to *improve* the condition of a people, by banishing those commanding precepts and maxims which distinguish the most benevolent of celestial dispensations.—Can any body blame the solicitude which endeavours to avoid those miseries by patronizing and avowing principles diametrically opposed to them? Is it possible to impugn the motives, or the provisions, which call into action powers and sentiments in the highest degree inimical to what experience has proved to be fraught with destruction and discord?—ruinous to the peace of individuals, to the happiness of private families, to the general prosperity of the Common Weal, and fatal to the real honour and glory of a people?—We have had enough of *soi-disant* Philosophy!—enough of Jacobinism!—enough of hardened Infidelity! Let us now try Christianity. Opposite maxims may produce opposite consequences. Instead of war we may establish peace: instead of perpetual rivalry and bickerings, we may be fast friends; instead of envying the advantages of others, we may be more than ever satisfied with our own; and ready to do a good office, rather than to thwart whatever might be beneficial to a neighbour.

For it appears, evidently, that these monarchs have insight sufficient into the spirit of Christianity to perceive that it excites not merely to “GLORIFY GOD, IN THE HIGHEST,” but also, to promote “ON EARTH PEACE, AND GOOD-WILL TOWARDS MEN.” “*It commands,*” say the three contracting monarchs, “*all men to consider each other as brethren.*” A truly noble description of Christian precept! What other religion lays this disposition as its basis?—or considers the whole

race as one great family, the family of one Divine Father? In general, the institutors of new religions content themselves with devising new rites and ceremonies, with reforming ancient modes fallen into desuetude, with propagating a few moral maxims; and there terminates their intention. Not such is the Christian scheme: it includes “*reciprocal service*”—“*unalterable good-will*”—and “*mutual affection.*”—“*The Princes consider themselves as delegated by Providence to govern three branches of one family.*”—They confess that *the Christian nation of which they and their people form a part, has in reality no Sovereign but HIM to whom really all power belongs—all science, power, and infinite wisdom.*”—Memorable words! Had we found them in a rescript of the Emperor of China, they would have commanded our admiration and reverence: had they emanated from the Sublime Porte, we could not but have congratulated the successors of Mahomet on the change of their ideas, their professions, and their expressions.

And here we may recollect, that these monarchs are chiefs of those different persuasions into which the Christian world is divided. No recollection of the supremacy of his ecclesiastical head, the Pope, withholds the Emperor of Austria from joining in Christian communion with a member of the Greek Church, whose Patriarch *should be* at Antioch, or at Constantinople; a separatist from the Chair of St. Peter! an Iconoclast! Neither does this Sovereign, himself a Greek, refuse to pledge his honour and conscience to a supporter of that Universal Hierarchy, from which his honour and conscience revolt. In like manner, the Protestant unites with the Catholic, and the Catholic with the Protestant. Whatever be the issue, the attempt is liberal and noble.

This Treaty binds the powers as men and sovereigns, as heads of armies, and as fathers of families: it stipulates for mutual assistance to each other, for the support of religion, peace, and justice. The world has long groaned under the consequences of bringing politics into religion: what may arise from bringing

religion into politics remains to be disclosed by time. This only we will say, that whoever accedes to a Treaty so founded, should *desire* it, should be stimulated by his own good-will, and should act from his personal conviction, and feeling. But, it does not follow, that those who do not ratify this instrument, oppose it. They may act on its principles, though they decline this form, in which those principles are embodied in language.

But, if those who have conceived and have instituted this solemn pact, should yield to the temptation of violating it; if their momentary interest should beguile them to abrogate its stipulations, and to contravene its professions,—then will guilt of no ordinary stain attach to their proceedings, to their characters, and to their consciences. They will then deserve the execration of all men, and every upright mind will intensely abhor that hypocrisy which could wear THIS mask for a base purpose. We will not foresee such painful possibility: we will not debase human nature below that level which is common to man; by supposing in these noble and honourable avowals, any import couched in ambiguous terms, or any expressions susceptible of other meaning than that which is the fair and literal tenor of the language. It cannot be forgot that this appeal to Heaven is more than usually earnest, explicit, and direct; that the solemnity of an oath is not, cannot be, more solemn; and that to annul a stipulation to which the ALMIGHTY himself is invoked as a party, is a crime of no common magnitude, and must expect no common punishment. This must be felt by the contracting parties; and to that feeling we entrust the permanent obligation, with the punctual execution, of the CHRISTIAN TREATY.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 10, 1816.

Yesterday there was published here, at the same time with an Imperial Manifesto, the following most remarkable Convention, in the Russian and French languages, concluded at Paris, on the 26th of September last, between our Sovereign, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY.

‘Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, having, in consequence of the great events which have marked the course of the last three years in Europe, and especially of the blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to shower down upon those States which place their confidence and their hope on it alone—acquired the intimate conviction of the necessity of founding the conduct to be observed by the Powers, in their reciprocal relations, upon the sublime truths which the holy religion of our Saviour teaches.

‘They solemnly declare, That the present act has no other object than to publish, in the face of the whole world, their fixed resolution, both in the administration of their respective States, and in their political relations with every other government, to take for their sole guide the precepts of that holy religion, namely, the precepts of justice, Christian charity, and peace, which, far from being applicable only to private concerns, must have an immediate influence on the councils of Princes, and guide all their steps, as being the only means of consolidating human institutions, and remedying their imperfections.

In consequence, their Majesties have agreed on the following articles:—

‘Article I. Conformably to the words of the holy Scriptures, which command all men to consider each other as brethren, the three Contracting Monarchs will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity; and considering each other as fellow-countrymen, they will, on all occasions and in all places, lend each other aid and assistance, and regarding themselves towards their subjects and armies, as fathers of families, they will lead them in the same spirit of fraternity with which they are animated to protect religion, peace, and justice.

‘II. In consequence, the sole principle in force, whether between the said Co-



vernments, or between their subjects, shall be that of doing each other reciprocal service, and of testifying by unalterable goodwill, the mutual affection with which they ought to be animated, to consider themselves all as members of one and the same Christian nation; the three Allied Princes looking on themselves as merely delegated by Providence to govern three branches of one family, namely, Austria, Prussia, and Russia: thus confessing that the Christian nation, of which they and their people form a part, has in reality no other Sovereign than him to whom alone power really belongs, because in him alone are found all the treasures of love, science, and infinite wisdom—that is to say, God, our divine Saviour, the word of the Most High, the word of Life. Their Majesties consequently recommend to their people, with the most tender solicitude, as the sole means of enjoying that peace which arises from a good conscience, and which alone is durable, to strengthen themselves every day more and more in the principles and exercise of the duties which the divine Saviour has taught to mankind.

• III. All the Powers who shall choose solemnly to avow the sacred principles which have dictated the present act, and shall acknowledge how important it is for the happiness of nations, too long agitated, that these truths should henceforth exercise over the destinies of mankind all the influence which belongs to them, will be received with equal ardour and affection into this holy alliance.

Done in triplicate, and signed at Paris, in the year of Grace, 1815, 14:26 September.

(L.S.) FRANCIS.

(L.S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

(L.S.) ALEXANDER.

Conformable to the original.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Done at St. Petersburg, the day of the birth of our Saviour, the 25th of December, 1815.

THE ANTIQVITIES. OF. ATHENS, measured and delineated by James Stuart, F. R. S. and Nicholas Revett, Painters and Architects. Volume the Fourth. Imperial Folio. Price £7 7s. Taylor, London. 1816.

THIS history of this work is among the most singular and extraordinary. The four volumes of which it is composed, have been published at intervals so distant, that each has been ushered into the world by a separate Editor. The first appeared in 1762, edited by Messrs. Stuart and Revett. The second in 1788, after the death of Mr. S. by Mr. Newton. The third by Mr. Revett, in 1794, and the present, the fourth, by Mr. Joseph Woods, after an interval of twenty years from the foregoing. So that after sixty-five years from the conception of the plan, and the determination to execute it, the conclusion meets us, in the volume before us, edited by a stranger, not having the least connection with the original authors:—such is the fate of literature!—but, perhaps, we ought to add—when literary enterprizes are conducted, wholly and entirely, by men of genius and skill, who are not, *par métier*, men of business. We have seen more expensive, and even arduous works, than the present, completed by the author; those by the late Mr. Murphy—the *Batalha*—and the Moorish Structures, in Spain, may be quoted as instances.

Fortunately for himself Mr. Stuart had other engagements: after his death, family occurrences locked up the plates for many years; and thus a work intended to occupy four years only, has eventually crept on during more than three-score.

We are glad, however, that the concluding volume has met with an editor, of sufficient skill, and a publisher, of sufficient spirit, to bring forward this final portion, in a style worthy of its predecessors: for, though circumstances prevented Messrs. Stuart and Revett from examining many things worthy of notice in Greece, for which we are under obligations to later travellers, yet they never can be deprived of the merit of their original intention, the priority of

their plan, or the benefit they, rather than others, have conferred on the Arts and Artists.

The former volumes have made the general intention of the work so well known, that we need only say, it comprises views, with details of the parts, of the ancient buildings, examined and delineated by these gentlemen, when in Greece. The accuracy of their details has never been doubted: but from an instance or two here given, we incline to think that the ancient workmen occasionally deviated from the strict *pattern* of their subject; so that extreme accuracy in measuring one part, might be foiled in another part of the same building.

The Preface includes a Biographical Memoir of the Authors, which is most complete in reference to Mr. Stuart, and which will, probably, afford our readers information on a future occasion. The Antiquities of Pola follow: after these the Sculptures of the Parthenon, at Athens, of which Mr. S. formerly gave only so much as was necessary to exhibit the different dresses and ornaments of the figures. These, we shall consider, for the present, as appertaining to the Elgin marbles; which will come under our notice speedily. Then follow certain detached subjects, partly revisions, partly omissions, of the Athenian edifices, or their parts: and lastly, Antiquities found in various places in Greece, very proper to be included, in such a work. The whole is derived from Mr. Stuart's papers; the greater portion had been intended, or prepared, for the press, by himself.

The merit of this work consists in its plates, and the merit of the plates consists in their fidelity. *Le Roi's* volume, which was a hasty imitation, deserving no other character than that of a piracy, a thought purloined from our countrymen's scheme, can boast of little fidelity: and so sensible are the present generation of French artists of this, that they have copied the former volumes of Stuart, notwithstanding they had *Le Roi* already in their hands.—Leaving these subjects, as to their principal intent, to amateurs, we shall, nevertheless, take advantage of an amus-

ing incident or two, which the artists have connected with them.

The first is, the representation of the Western Side of the Amphitheatre at Pola, in which are introduced "Sclavonians washing the clothes of their families, in the sea," an operation we are told seldom performed oftener than once or twice a year. We are afraid a cause very different from that of an immense stock of linen possessed by these people, must be assigned, as the reason of this long interval.

The second plate, an internal view of the Amphitheatre, at Pola, delineates a scene, which we shall give in the writer's own words.

The figures on the foreground require some explanation. I had almost finished the painting of this view, and was at a loss for a subject that might with propriety be introduced on this unfrequented scene; when unexpectedly the ceremony here represented was performed directly in my view and hearing. The occasion of it was a melancholy one: a disease had for some time raged among the sheep, great numbers died, and their flesh was deemed so unwholesome, and their numbers so diminished, that an edict was published which prohibited the eating of mutton. In this calamity some Slavonian shepherds, alarmed at the ruin that threatened them, drove the poor remains of their flock into the amphitheatre, and immediately after them followed a friar of St. Antonio holding an aspergillum or brush fixed to the end of a wand. The brush is of hog's hair, and is set on in the form of a cross: he was attended by a boy, who carried a pot of holy water. On his arrival, the shepherds fell devoutly on their knees, and the friar repeating some prayers, dipt his brush in holy water, and sprinkled it plentifully on the sheep, which being startled at the cold water thrown on their faces, and at the motion of the aspergillum, ran off frightened. At this the dogs were alarmed, and were with difficulty withheld from flying at the friar. The simplicity and devotion of the poor shepherds; the scampering of the sheep; the barking of the dogs, and the solemn deportment of the friar, rendered this a very animating and interesting scene. On the ground lie a musket, hatchets, and daggers, weapons without which the Slavonians are never seen abroad.

On this ceremony the reader will make his own remarks: it coincides, exactly, with descriptions which have appeared

in our pages. We cannot wonder that the same simplicity should worship for St. John the Baptist, a head of Esculapius, with the symbol of the serpent twisted round his rod, which is placed in the wall of the city, near the port: the people "never pass it without bowing and crossing themselves before it."

The additional Sculptures from the Parthenon, are mostly delineations from the subjects brought to England by Lord Elgin; and for this reason, we pass them, at present. But the publisher has obtained tracings from drawings of the figures in the pediments, made by direction of the Marquis de Nointel, Ambassador from Louis XIV. in 1683. The building was ruined by a bomb in 1687. These drawings, however, do not represent the figures in any intelligible state of composition: several are wanting, and all are maimed. To say truth, Stuart's design for this ornament, appears to us, to be much superior to that composed by Phidias.

A very learned dissertation might be written on the subject of the Castalian Fountain, of which a plate is given in the concluding chapter; a subject we confess, not without its difficulties. We discover nothing in the descriptions of this bath, by Mr. Hobhouse and Dr. Clarke, that should lead us to expect the representation here given. Dr. C. inserts a view of the place, which, although in a cross direction from that shewn in Stuart's Elevation, seems to be hardly consistent with it; while Stuart has inserted workmanship for which Dr. C.'s print allows no place, yet, which could hardly have escaped the Doctor's observation, if it really exists. Not to incur the interminable displeasure of our brother poets—*genus irritabile*—for so much as seeming to treat this sacred fount of inspiration with neglect, we shall insert both the descriptions furnished by our later informants:—they will, at the same time, furnish a curious instance of the different language which may be employed, and actually is employed, by different writers to describe the same objects; and of the inconveniences which would inevitably follow the too strict acceptation of a writer's words. May not ancient travellers, as

well as modern, claim a greater lenity than they frequently experience, from some who closely scrutinize them?

Says Mr. Hobhouse, (*Journey through Albania, &c.* p. 246)

We descended gradually towards the east, and leaving the town, in half a quarter of a mile, we found ourselves in a position, where, turning suddenly to our left, we saw an immense cleft rending the mountain from the clouds down to our feet. Down the crags of this chasm, a stream trickled into a stone basin sunk in the earth just above the path, overflowing whose margin, and enlarged in its progress by other rills, it was seen falling over the rocks into the valley beneath. We clambered up into the chasm by means of some grooves cut in the rock, but almost worn away by the dripping water, as far as it was possible to go; and here, if any where, being literally "dipped in dew of Castaly;" for this was the immortal rill, and we were sprinkled with the spray of the falling stream; here we should have felt the poetic inspiration.

But the evening began to close in upon us, and we descended into the path we had left.

Just above the basin, in a niche of the rock, is a small hut, which is called the church of St. John, and which contains part of the shaft of a large fluted column of marble, with a marble slab.

Perhaps it may increase the interest in perusing this account of the present appearance of Delphi to believe, that the basin below the church of St. John is that in which the Pythia bathed, before she ascended the sacred tripod; that the cleft in Parnassus is the one which divided the two summits of the poetic hill; and that the monastery stands on the site of the Delphic gymnasium.

Dr. Chandler's conjectures as to the first point, were somewhat confirmed by washing his hands in the cool water of Castalia, when he was seized with a shivering fit. We drank deep of the spring, but (I can answer for myself) *without feeling sensible of any extraordinary effect.*

Dr. Clarke, in his lately published volume, has the following remarks on the same spot.

The remains of THE FOUNTAIN CASTALUS exhibit a large square shallow basin, with steps to it, cut in a rock of marble; once, no doubt, the *Castalian Bath*; where in the Pythia used to wash her whole body, and particularly her hair, before she placed herself upon the *Tripod*, in the

**Temple of Apollo.** Upon the opposite side is a stone seat, hewn out of the same rock. This basin is filled with the water of the fountain. Above the basin rises the perpendicular precipice to its cleft summit before mentioned, which is at the height of about an hundred feet. In the face of this precipice are niches scooped in the rock, for the votive offerings; one very large receptacle of this kind being upon the right hand, and three smaller exactly in front of a person facing the precipice. Upon the left hand, a large wild fig-tree, sprouting above the water of the fountain upon that side of the basin, spread its branches over the surface of the rock; which was further ornamented by a most luxuriant garniture of shrubs, ivy, moss, brambles, and pensile plants, some of them in flower, mingling together their varied hues over the red and grey masses of the marble. The larger votive receptacle upon the right is still an object of reverence among the inhabitants; a Christian *Tavernacle* having succeeded to the *Hieron* of its Pagan idol. It is now a chapel dedicated to *St. John*; an ancient *basso-relievo*, perhaps a part of the original *row* for which it was excavated, being substituted in the place of an altar. The other three niches are empty. There is an opening in the rock towards the left of the fountain, where, in certain seasons, the melting snows and torrents from Parnassus pour down, through a chasm, in a vehement cataract: and above, within the cleft, a cavern is visible, which *Wheler* most unreasonably judged to be the *Antrum Corycæum*, or Grotto of the Nymphs: to this it could have no resemblance, owing to its diminutive size and situation.

The cavern alluded to by *Wheler*, in the cleft above the *Castalian fountain*, was formerly accessible, by means of stairs also cut in the marble rock: but a part only of the steps remain; and it would be difficult now to approach it. The water of the *Castalian fountain* is cool and pleasant to the taste. *Wheler* quaintly describes it, as "fit to quench the thirst of those hot-headed poets, who, in their *bucchanals*, spare neither God nor man; and to whom nothing is so sacred, but they will venture to profane it." After passing from the bath, or basin, below the votive receptacles, it falls down southward, in a deep and narrow channel, towards the *Pleistine*, separating mount *Cirphis* from *Parnæsus*; and having joined that river, it runs by the ruins of *Ortusa*, into the *Crisean Bay*. In the first part of its course from the fountain, it separates the remains of the *Gym-*

*nasium*, where the *Monastery of Panaja* now stands, from the village of *Castri*, as it probably did from the old city of *Delphi*; for going from the fountain to that *Monastery*, we noticed the situation of the *ANTIENT GATE* leading to *Bacolla*.

Such is the present state of the Fountain of *Castalia*, which is all that can now be distinguished of the once universally famous oracular establishment at *Delphi*.

Among the most curious Articles in this Chapter is the discovery of a Triglyph, ornamented with bull's heads. It connects with the ox's skull, common in Doric Architecture, but never properly explained. We cannot, however, approve of placing two rows of these objects, one over the other. The Editor's allusions to the pillar supporting a camel, at *Persepolis*, and to the frieze of the Temple at *Baalbec*, do not justify this conception. An instance much more closely allied may be seen in *Denon* (Plate XLIV. *Peltier's Edition*) of which he found a series, in the tombs of the Kings, near *Thebes*, in *Egypt*. This is a bull's head on a column, answering the purpose of a capital. Other instances occur, in the temple of *Tentyra* (Plate XIV.) where a head of *Isis* occupies the same situation; and another is sculptured on the frieze over the entrance. Now *Isis* was marked by the symbol of young horns shooting from her head; alluding to the lunar crescent; and in gems, she offers a mixture of the Bovine and human forms. But, these are far from justifying the positions of this ornament, here introduced. It was, most probably, derived from *Egypt*, and should be referred to Egyptian notions and rites.

We do not enter into the question whether our leading principles of Architecture should be drawn from *Rome* or from *Greece*: we are thankful for every communication by which our National taste may be improved, and our Artists instructed. The magnificence of *Rome* was such as became a great empire: the magnificence of *Greece* was such as became states less extensive and less opulent. In fact, we wonder at nothing in the extravagance



of Rome, her resources were infinite; but, we do wonder at the structures of Athens; and by what means her treasury stood the *ran* upon it, we cannot well conceive. Perhaps, the art of a statesman, in the situation of Pericles, was most conspicuous in this department; which leads us to observe, as a close to these remarks, that while costly ostentation marks the Roman edifices, the Grecian certainly produce the most striking effects, the most impressive display of art and dignity, at the smallest expense of time, labour and money: Grecian Art is, therefore, the best adapted to an Architect's purpose when economy is the *order of the day*, and moderation is the wish of his employer.

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*Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde*; accompanied by a Geographical and Historical Account of those Countries, with a Map. By Lieut. Henry Pottinger, of the E. I. C. Service. 4to. pp. 458. Longman & Co. London. 1816.

THIS volume forms a continuation of the History of those exertions on the part of our country to counteract the political manœuvres of Bonaparte in India, with which our readers are already well acquainted. The Embassies of Sir John Malcolm, of Sir Harford Jones, of Mr. Elphinstone, were parts of the same whole; and these Travels of Lieut. Pottinger, and Capt. Christie, his companion, are now published for the information of the public, respecting countries which may be visited from a sense of duty, but certainly not from anticipation of delight.

Not the least arduous of these undertakings fell to the lot of the Travellers before us. The country they volunteered to explore, was understood to be barbarous; its people to be rude fanatics, and its accommodations the very reverse of those to which civilized life is accustomed.

Though the nature of the East India Company be an impeneurable secret to the people, yet in most parts of India, the renown of its armies or of its dealings, of its power as a state, or of its purchases as a commercial agent, is suffi-

ciently impressive to secure the safety of its officers and servants, as such; but among the savages of Beloochistan, of the sandy deserts, or of the snowy mountains, this protection was unavailing.

We cannot but sympathize with our countrymen, when prudence impels them, in the first place, to adopt a disguise; and when instead of maintaining their true character, they assume the appearance of horse dealers, and present themselves as underlings of an eminent Hindoo merchant, whose dealings with the Company ensured his services and his fidelity. It was in this character that our adventurous travellers quitted Bombay harbour, Jan. 2, 1810, on board a small native boat, in company with several Uffghan horse-dealers, on their return to their own country. Some of these they found useful; others, detrimental, in the issue.

Nor was this the only disguise that necessity imposed on these adventurers. The poverty implied in the character of a religious devotee of the Mahomedan faith was more effectual to their safety than even its piety; for, as one of their friends well reasons—"here, in Mukran, every individual is a robber by *caste*;—and it would be an useless attempt to try to persuade the people that a merchant-servant was not possessed of property, or, at least, of the means of obtaining it." I obeyed these instructions, says Lieut. P. and immediately assumed the religious air and mien of a *Peerzadah*, or religious devotee"—trailing, no doubt, towards Mecca. This character, however, had its difficulties; for the *Peerzadah* was now called on officially, to say prayers, and to perform other acts of religious rites, in which, so far from leading the devotions, of others, his utmost powers of rapid imitation of the attitudes assumed by those around him, were requisite, to avoid detection; suspicion he could not avoid. "I assumed a very grave air, stroked down my beard with all imaginable significance, and muttered a few sentences, managing to articulate rather distinctly the words Allah (God) Rusoul (Prophet) Shookr (thanks) &c.

Capt. Christie, in another part of the country, was equally advised to "assume

the character of a *Hadjee*;”—in which he was visited by a Moollah, with a great book under his arm, who proposed questions on religion; he pleaded ignorance—not of his duties, but of the language; and was relieved by the address of his guide; who shrewdly advised him that “one hundred negatives are better than one affirmative, when you wish to avoid entering into an argument.” Yet this guide had his sense of religion, too; and

One evening, as my guide was riding on the camel with me, he observed—that the people of the country would cry out *Hyya Toubah*, alas!! alas!! if I neglected my prayers. I excused myself on the plea of having no water to wash; “take sand,” said he; “and at even-tide, being a little in front, he stopped to go to prayers. I could not decline joining him, and therefore watching his motions, I went through the forms; however, I did not repeat this afterwards, for having come on thus far in safety, I considered that the most likely way to lose the divine protection would be treating devotion with levity.

Having so lately reported on various works allied to the present, as they have come before us, we shall not very strictly analyze this volume. It may very properly stand on the same shelf with those we have referred to.

To resume the order of events:—

Our Travellers directed their course for the mouth of the Indus, and the provinces west of Sind. They arrived at a village named Sonmeany, where they received a most unfavourable account of the Belooches, whose country they intended to explore. “The very first tribe were the Bezunjas, ‘who care not for the King, the Khan, God, or the Prophet; but murder and plunder every person and thing they can lay hands on.’ Determined to proceed, they at length found, that their way was practicable, and they proceeded to Bela, a town in the interior, in tolerable spirits. They found the people gone out to a camel race, of which says Mr. P. “The swift pace at which these animals go, when urged to a gallop, and managed with dexterity, is almost incredible, and struck me with amazement on first beholding it, having been accustomed to contemplate the camel races, about which I had heard so

many extraordinary stories, as a mere joke.”

They had letters of introduction, and met with hospitality here. If Mr. P. was incredulous as to the feats of swiftness performed by camels, the Jam of Bela was equally incredulous, when told of a vessel that carried a hundred guns, and a thousand men. “Where, said he, are the men to get food and water?—as you say it is so, I am bound to believe it, but, had the holy Prophet foretold it, the Noomrees (the people of Lus) would have demanded proof of it from him.”

After sustaining much suspicion that they were not what they appeared to be, these strangers obtained protection to a farther stage of their journey; and we find them in its progress, among a race of mountaineers, “mild, simple, and prepossessing;” shepherds, who seemed happy to render service to their guests, and who chatted without reserve around the social fire. Kelat is the next considerable town; where the air was so piercing, that a large fire in the centre of the room was extremely acceptable. Says the Author,

Our shivering party, including ourselves, formed a wonderful contrast to our sturdy landlord and his brother, who set off a little after daylight in the morning to the adjacent mountains to cut fire-wood, with which they returned late in the evening, bringing us a present of a bag of snow, having heard us speak of it as novel; it was the first I had seen, except at a distance on our route up, for nearly seven years, and brought my native green isle, if possible, more forcibly to my remembrance, with all its tender ties and dearest hopes: the feelings attach an inseparable idea of home to any thing, however unimportant which we have been accustomed to behold in our more juvenile days. At that time, removed as I was from even the pleasures of a social intercourse with the civilized world, this sentiment operated with still greater force; and I contemplated the snow with a mixed sensation of satisfaction and regret. Our landlord laughed heartily at the expression of our thanks for the treat he had brought us: “why,” said he, with the utmost simplicity, “should you place such a value on a little snow? if you will accompany me one day to the mountains, you may see a whole country covered with it.” I was, of course, silent, for it

would have been useless, as well as impossible, to have explained my feelings at the moment to the person who addressed me.

This picture is natural, expressive and striking. The inhabitants of Kelat may be said to be composed of four classes: Belooches or Brahoos, Hindoos, Uffghans, and Dehwars.

The Belooches, who form the great bulk, or perhaps, very strictly speaking, the whole of the population throughout Beloochistan, are a people whose origin is so obscure, and whose history, like that of all other barbarous tribes, is so blended with romantic fiction and tales of wonder, that I have found it exceedingly difficult to reduce either the one or the other to any credible form. They are divided into two great classes, severally known by the appellations of Belooche and Brahoos, and these two are again subdivided into such an infinite number of tribes, who take their names from the most trivial circumstances, that it is morally impossible to account for them: their chief under whom they serve, the district or country to which they belong, or the tradition whence they derive their descent, are the most common designations they assume. Between these two superior classes, the leading distinctions that I observed were in their languages and appearance; and unquestionably they constitute the greatest that can exist between men of the same colour and inhabiting the same nation. The Belooche or Beloochee (so the language of the Belooches is called), partakes considerably of the idiom of modern Persian, and at least one half its words are borrowed from that language, but greatly disguised under a corrupt and unaccountable pronunciation: the similarity of sound is, however, so very striking, that during my journey amongst these people, I latterly understood from my knowledge of Persian, almost every sentence that I heard spoken in Beloochee. The Brahoos, on the contrary, so dissimilar in its sound and formation, that I never recollect to have remarked in it a single expression in any way approaching the idiom of Persian. It contains an extensive portion of ancient Hinduee words, a circumstance which will be explained in the historical account of this class, and as it strikes the ear, bears a strong resemblance to Punjaubee, the dialect spoken in that part of India called the Punjaub\*.

\* I here speak alone of the sound, as I am equally unacquainted with either of the languages I venture to compare.

The contour of the people of these two classes is as unlike in most instances as their languages, provided they be the descendants of a regular succession of ancestors of either; but the frequent intermarriages which take place among them, have tended to such a degree to blend together the peculiar characteristics of both, that in many families, and even whole tribes, they have ceased to exist; and, therefore, the offspring of such unions form a third class, who may, perhaps, often differ to a trifling extent in appearance, from their progenitors, although they are incorporated into one or other of the classes. I conceive it here necessary to state again, what I have done at the commencement of this chapter, in order to prevent confusion, that the aggregate population is exclusively known by the name of Belooches, which adheres to one of the two classes it diverges into; but as they must be considered separately, I shall henceforward always distinguish each as Belooches or Brahoos.

One of their principal tribes is called Nharoos; and may be taken as a fair specimen of the people; we therefore insert Mr. P's. description of this tribe.

"The Nharoos are commonly a tall, handsome, active race of men, not possessing great physical strength, but adapted and inured to changes of climate and season; and accustomed to undergo every species of fatigue. They are fearless of death, and, in battle, said to fight with great gallantry, only requiring a leader to direct them to the proper point for a display of their impetuous valour. Bound by no laws, and restrained by no feelings of humanity, the Nharoos are the most savage and predatory class of Belooches; and, while they deem private theft dishonourable and disgraceful in the extreme, they contemplate the plunder and devastation of a country with such opposite sentiments, that they consider it an exploit deserving of the highest commendation; and, steelled by that feeling, they will individually recount the assistance they have rendered on such occasions, the numbers of men, women and children they have made captives and carried away or murdered, the villages they have burned and plundered, and the flocks they have slaughtered when unable to drive them off.

The lawless incursions, during which these outrages and cruelties are committed, are here called *Chupaos*; and as they are almost always conducted under the immediate superintendence and orders of the chiefs, they form a very considerable source

of profit to them. The depredators are usually mounted on camels, and furnished, according to the distance they have to go, with food, consisting of dates, sour cheese, and bread; they also carry water in a small leathern bag, if requisite, which is often the case amidst their deserts. When all is prepared they set off, and march incessantly till within a few miles of the point whence the Chupao is to commence, and then halt in a jungul or some unfrequented spot, in order to give their camels rest. On the approach of night, they mount again; and, as soon as the inhabitants have retired to repose, they begin their attack by burning, destroying, and carrying off whatever comes in their way. They never think of resting for one moment during the Chupao, but ride on, over the territory on which it is made, at the rate of eighty or ninety miles a day, until they have loaded their camels with as much pillage as they can possibly remove; and, as they are very expert in the management of those animals, each man, on an average, will have charge of ten or twelve: if practicable, they make a circuit, which enables them to return by a different route from the one they came: this is attended with the advantage of affording a double prospect of plunder, and also misleads those who pursue the robbers, a step generally taken, though with little effect, when a sufficient body of men can be collected for that purpose.

From this description of Chupaos, which was given me by several different Belooches who had been upon them, they are evidently services of great peril and danger. Many of the marauders, who are separated from their companions in the night and left behind, are seized, mutilated, and murdered in the most cruel manner by the exasperated inhabitants; others are killed in the skirmishes which take place, and some die from fatigue and want of rest. It might, therefore, be supposed to require a certainty of great gain, as an inducement to the Belooches to risk their lives in such desperate undertakings; but so entirely is this reversed, that the Chupaos are often unsuccessful, from the natives of the devoted districts having previous information, and taking means to repel them; and again, some that succeed in a partial manner, barely repay them for the camels that die during or after it from over-work. At times, however, the robbers reap the reward of their intrepidity, and Mihrab Khan Rukhshance told me that he himself once shared, from a Chupao into the Persian province of Laristan, slaves and other spoil to the amount of six thousand ru-

pees, a large sum in the estimation of a savage.

Yet, amidst all this rapacity, "The hospitality of a Belooche is proverbial." Strange inconsistency, surely! Predatory, yet hospitable! Nay, they even pique themselves on this character: as an incident recorded by our traveller sufficiently demonstrates.

An event occurred this morning, which will shew how inherent the spirit of hospitality is in these people. One of our Hindoostanee servants had begun to bake some cakes, when he was discovered by the Belooches, who called out, "What! are you going to disgrace our Toomun? Cannot Eidel Khan find food for his 'guests?'" The man explained to them, that it was his mistake from not knowing their customs, on which they were quite pleased, but told him, that though they lived in a desert and were a poor set, they had once entertained Nusseer Khan and his army for five days so profusely, that he ever afterwards called them the Dil Kooshas, or open-hearted i. e. generous.

This people can also be polite; and though it must be confessed that certain instances of their politeness are not conformable to European notions, yet the intention is equally laudable. Can a stronger evidence of the power of custom be adduced, than that which converts an assafoetida plant in full fragrance, into a luxurious dainty, as food? The story is remarkable.

We had now been five days at Nooshky, and were most anxiously awaiting our Kasid's arrival, hoping to set off immediately after. Our host's hospitality did not diminish in the least; every morning, more bread, sour milk, and cheese were sent than our whole party could consume: his slaves attended with water to wash, and the same routine was observed again in the evening: twice we purchased and killed small goats, sending a leg to the Sirdar, and a part of the remainder to the different Hindoos; but we discovered that this would not answer, as they accounted it profuse extravagance, although they cost but one rupee each. In return for our present of a slice of meat Boodhoo brought us, one evening at dinner time, what he prized as a much greater delicacy, and on which he expatiated with all the zest and rapture of a professed epicure; this was a tender young assafoetida plant, stewed in rancid butter, and our polite friend could hardly be persuaded that we were serious,



when we declared that we could not relish the gout of the dainty he had prepared for us; indeed the smell was not tolerable, for the green plant is even more rank and nauseous than the drug itself; a fact our olfactories attested, as they were abundantly regaled for two or three days subsequent to the supply being brought from the Brahoos, of which every soul in the Toomun had a share, so that the people were not only offensively strong, but the very air was impregnated with the effluvia.

Mr. P. describes the dresses, the manners, the amusements, the funeral and marriage ceremonies, &c. of these people; on funeral occasions they practise the *wakes* of our country; when "between gossiping and eating, revelry and joviality, although there is no intoxication, yet the meeting seems to be any thing else than a mournful ceremony for the dead." What was the common origin of this practice? Several customs, analogous to those of the ancient Hebrews, are popular among the Belooches; but they are not sufficient to prove a descent, or even a consanguinity: it is most likely that these, too, had a common origin, though remote.

Much valuable and amusing information is included in Lieut. P.'s account of this people, and it is not merely the best we have, but it is almost the only one on which we can place reliance. After a variety of adventures, and considerable hazards, as well to their *patients* (for they were dubbed learned physicians, as well as pious devotees) as to themselves, Messrs. C. and P. were forwarded by these Belooches on their way towards Persia, by different routes; Capt. Christie proceeded to Herat, and his fellow traveller to Kirman: by this separation they saw more of the country.

The waves of red sand which distinguished a desert over which Lieut. P. had to force his way, are known to our readers: they are from ten to twenty feet high; perpendicular on that side from which the prevailing wind blows, and so light, that the camels sunk deep into them—"the instant they found the top of the wave giving way, from their

weight, they most expertly dropped on their knees, and in that posture gently slid down with the sand, which was luckily so unconnected, that the leading camel usually caused a sufficient breach for the others to follow on foot." This desert extended forty or fifty miles.

But not always could our traveller's disguise conceal him. He was detected by natives who had seen Europeans—for a mission of Europeans had been on the coast the year before; and it is pleasing to observe the reputation our countrymen had left behind them.

The Sirdar made a great number of inquiries respecting Captain Grant, of whom he spoke in terms of unqualified admiration and praise. One anecdote will evince the high opinion he cherished of that regretted officer. When I had been there half an hour, he ordered all the finest horses in his stud, which contains seventy or eighty, exclusive of brood mares, to be led out for me to see, and pointed out two very handsome colts that he proposed I should purchase. I pleaded my inability to do so from a want of cash. "How can you," asked he, "talk of that as an obstacle. Go down to the sea-port towns and declare you know, not to say that you are related, to Grant, and you may have as much money as you desire to borrow."

We have seen these gentlemen shivering with cold amidst frost and snow: we shall now see Mr. P. melting with heat, and dying with thirst. M. Lichtenstein, and Dr. Clarke, furnished us with their accounts of that optical deception in the desert which, tantalizes the traveller, but we recollect none who has expressed the disappointment it produces in stronger terms than Lieut. P. His description should be compared with theirs.

The heat was greater and more oppressive than I had hitherto experienced since leaving India, and I, and my people also underwent more, from a want of water, as I was fearful of expending the little that remained of our Basman supply, to which I trusted as a *dernier resort*. The Suhrab, or water of the desert, floated all around us, as though it were mocking our distress by its deceptive representation of what we so eagerly thirsted for, the absence of which I can affirm with perfect confidence, from my individual experience, to be the most

\* Compare LIT. PAN. Vol. XIII. pp. 342, 344, et seq.

insupportable of all the wants of what are termed the absolute necessities of life. A person may endure, with patience and hope, the pressure of fatigue or hunger, heat or cold, and even a total deprivation of natural rest for a considerable length of time; but to be scorched under a burning sun, to feel your throat so parched and dry that you respire with difficulty, to dread moving your tongue in your mouth from the apprehensions of suffocation which it causes, and not to have the means of allaying those dreadful sensations, are in my ideas the extreme pitch of a traveller's calamities. The *Suhrah*, of which I have just spoken, is said to be caused by the rarefaction of the atmosphere from extreme heat; and, which augments the delusion, it is most frequent in hollows where water might be expected to lodge. I have seen bushes and trees reflected in it, with as much accuracy as though it had been the face of a clear and still lake; and once, in the province of Kirman in Persia, it seemed to rest like a sheet of water on the face of a hill, at the foot of which my road lay, exhibiting the summit, which did not overhang it in the least degree, by a kind of unaccountable refraction. This phenomenon is, however, very uncommon, and the Persians who were travelling with me attributed it to exhalations from saline particles, with which the hill abounded.

Such are the mortifications of travellers in sultry deserts! We leave to our readers the conception of the satisfaction with which these two friends joined company again at Isfahan; after a long separation, and many dangers surmounted:—such are the gratifications of travellers!—and greater cannot be—in distant, barbarous, and unknown countries.

We are obliged very reluctantly, to pass over many pages of information, in order to take notice of another division of the work, a mission to the rulers of Sindh, under the direction of Nicholas Hankey Smith, Esq. then resident at Bushire. This introduces us to the river Indus, a river famous on many accounts,—to the Court of the Seik Princes, a power not antient, but probably increasing in India—or rather between India and Persia. This mission left Bombay at the end of April, 1809. The Envoy met with great difficulties, chiefly arising from the ill-understood pride of the Princes to whom he was

sent. However, he advanced to Tattah, the former Capital of Sindh, though at present in a state of desolation and ruin. So recently as the period of Nadir Shah visiting Tattah on his return from Delhi, it is said there were forty thousand weavers of callico and loongees in that city, and artizans of every other class to the number of twenty thousand more, exclusive of bankers, money-changers, shop-keepers, and sellers of grain, estimated at sixty thousand!

A curious anecdote is told of Nadir Shah which will exemplify the natural resources of Sindh, and almost demonstrate what I have asserted on the opulence of Tattah in those days. When the monarch arrived at that city, he ordered Meer Noor Mohummud, the governor of the province, into his presence; who came with his turband round his neck, a wisp of hay in his mouth, and his feet covered, all customary tokens of submission, which the conqueror required; when he had prostrated himself before the throne, Nadir called out in a loud voice, and asked him if he had a well full of gold. The governor replied laconically. Not one, but two! Nadir then demanded if he had the *Lal*, a celebrated large ruby belonging to the Umeers of Sindh. Meer Noor Mohummud again made his former answer. The King threw up his handkerchief, and desired to be informed what the Meer saw on looking at it. He replied nothing but troops and arms, which were naturally the ideas uppermost in his thoughts. Then said Nadir, "Produce your gold and rubies." The governor called for a *Koollee*, or very large basket, made in divisions, and used for holding grain and flour, which he had filled, and placed on his right hand; he next ordered a skin of ghee, or clarified butter, to be put on his left, and said to the Shah, "I am a cultivator of the soil, and these are my gold and rubies, in which I shall not fail you." The King was gratified by the frankness of the answers he had received, and bestowed on him an honorary dress. Meer Noor Mohummud afterwards entertained the whole army and followers, (exceeding 500,000 people) for sixteen days in the most princely manner, and without a symptom of scarcity.

The embassy being divided, part went up the Indus in boats, for Hyderabad, the present capital. This gives occasion to an ingenious account of that river, to which we can only direct the

attention of geographers. Arrived at Hyderabad, the encampment of the mission was pitched about a mile from the Court, and the concourse of visitors it attracted, presents a picture highly amusing.

Our encampment might have been thought at this time to be pitched in the centre of a fair, from the vast numbers of people of every profession and description that were continually hanging about it, and we were serenaded night and day by the unceasing vociferations of buffoons, jugglers, bear dancers, and fakers, the latter of whom diversified the concert by sounding horns and trumpets. Many of them evinced astonishing perseverance in their profession, and took post as near the envoy's private tent as the outer skreens would permit them to approach it, where they continued for days at a time, bellowing forth their demands and occasionally denouncing the vengeance of the Prophet and the Umeers against the mission, unless they were satisfied. Others reserved their attack until we rode out, which was generally the case every evening when the weather was fair; and then they would run before the envoy's horse, assuring him, if they were well remunerated, they were ready to intercede with the Umeers in behalf of the mission; but, that on the other hand, if their offers were neglected, he might as well go back to India without delay, as nothing could be effected without their concurrence. At first these vagabonds, who were almost of every nation in Asia, gave us considerable annoyance by the noise they made, but we soon became reconciled to their shouting and hooting, and latterly their exclamations and denunciations were rather a source of laughter and amusement.

Such were the populace: what were the Princes? The government was at this time in the hands of three brothers, who jointly shared it. After much negotiation on points of ceremony, the *etiquette* being settled, the Envoy had his audience, which took place in the fortress of Hyderabad. Being received by the proper officers, they were conducted to a platform spread with the richest Persian carpets: here they put off their shoes, and the moment the Envoy made the first step to advance toward the Princes, they all rose and stood upright until he reached his allotted place, which was distinguished by

having an embroidered cloth laid over it.

As soon as we had sat down, a scene of confusion ensued which it is difficult to describe, and could only be attributed to a distrust of our real designs, for the mass of attendants, matchlockmen, and swordsmen crowded into the place, and nearly overwhelmed us by their pressure. The foremost of them even placed their feet on the scabbards of our swords and skirts of our coats; which, from the manner we were sitting, lay along the carpet; but whether this was a preconcerted plan, or the effect of chance it was impossible to guess.—Subsequent interviews, however, incline me to lean to the former idea. The princes, individually, made polite enquiries after all our healths. Indeed nothing but compliments and expressions of politeness took place, as it was a mere audience of ceremony; and after we had been in the Durbar about half an hour, the eldest verbally signified their wish that we should retire, a hint that is given at all the Indian levees by the introduction of Pan Sooparee, and Utr, or oil of roses; but in Sind they have no such custom, nor even the Persian one of Kullyans and coffee.

The Umeers wore a vast number of jewels, exclusive of those which were set in the hilts and scabbards of their swords and daggers; beside which, their waist-belts displayed some extraordinary large emeralds and rubies. They were seated, agreeable to age, the eldest in the centre, the second one on his right hand, and the youngest on his left, on a thin felt that extended all round the circle, and over which was laid, only under them, a silk mattress, about an inch thick, spread with a muslin cloth embroidered in a most exquisite manner with gold and silk flowers. At their backs there were three large pillows covered with similar embroidery to that they sat upon, which, with their display of jewels, gave the whole Durbar an inconceivably rich effect. Many of the officers of government also appeared in very good style; and the general splendour and richness of the scene, far surpassed any thing we had expected to see at the court of Hyderabad.

Except in the decorative parts of their dresses, the three brothers were habited alike, in fine muslin tunics with very costly loongees tied round their waists. Their turbands were of thin transparent gauze, and exceeded in dimensions any thing I had ever beheld in the form of head dresses: speaking within bounds, I should imagine they were from two to two and a half feet in diameter, and yet so neatly

folded up as to have by no means either a heavy or an unbecoming appearance.\*

This description will give the reader a notion of the pomp and luxury of these native Princes; but this was at home, at court, and on an occasion of ceremony. It will demand all his faith to believe, that a Sovereign could carry the same vanity into the field of battle. In the course of his history of this country, our author has occasion to speak of the conquest made of it by the Mohammedans, in the year of the Hijree 93, while the new faith was in its full vigour. He adds in a note,

The account of this battle is given in great detail in the *Mujmuol Waridat*, or *Compendium of Events*, and as it will serve to shew the pomp and state of the Rajahs of Sind, I annex an abstract of it. "We are told (says the writer) that the Rajah appeared on an elephant, in a chair covered with a canopy, set with precious stones; and that he had two beautiful slave girls with him, one to serve him with wine, and the other with beetel leaf and areca nut. This elephant moved in the midst of one hundred more, and the palace guards, to the number of one thousand, clad in polished steel armour, surrounded the whole. The total of the Sindian army was thirty thousand foot and horse, and that of the Khaliphas between twelve and thirteen thousand. The battle began at break of day, and lasted till dusk, when the Rajah's elephants took fright, from the rockets that were thrown amongst them, and threw themselves into the river (Indus). That which bore the royal canopy stuck in the mud, and at the same moment the Rajah was shot through the neck, by an arrow, and instantly expired. The rout then became universal, and the city gates being shut, by those who remained inside, all the Brahmins and nobles of the court were made prisoners. The Mohammudans slept on the field of battle, after returning thanks for this great victory; and the following morning after some negotiation, took possession of Ooloor, in the name of Khalipha Wulud Bin Abdool Mulik."

\* An idea may be formed of the extraordinary size of the turbands worn by the great men of Sind, from the fact of some of them containing upwards of eighty yards in length of the gauze they are formed from. It is usually from eight to twelve inches in width.

It was not then in Persia only, nor in the Court of the Greek Emperor, principally, that the hardy sons of Arabia saw treasures which might tempt their cupidity, as well as natives who might become subjects, and countries which might afford settlements, to the true believers. Starving themselves, they attacked and obtained the plenty possessed by others; poor, and therefore valiant, as well as enthusiastic, they conquered wherever they came, and one monument of their conquest is; the still extensive empire of Mahomet in India.

An abstract of Capt. Christie's Journal forms an Appendix to the volume. That Officer's adventures were no less hazardous than those of his friend. He, too, passed over inhospitable and unproductive deserts; and escaped with difficulty, though with good fortune, from the fraud and force of unprincipled barbarians. The river Helmand forms a prominent object in this officer's report. He also indicates several antiquities, and marks of more flourishing times having been known in these countries. In several places much light is thrown by each traveller on ancient history; especially on that of Alexander the Great, whose fleet sailed down the Indus; and who certainly had great designs in contemplation.

A neat map of the country is annexed, and the whole is an acceptable addition to our geographical knowledge.

*A Comprehensive and Geographical Class Book*, for the use of Schools and Private Families; by Margaret Bryan. 8vo. Baldwin and Co. London, 1815.

We cannot expect much novelty in a class book, on the subject of Astronomy. Even Herschell himself does not make discoveries every day, and, consequently, he cannot record them. It is sufficient, if such a work give a clear and distinct view of the principal phenomena, so that young minds shall readily and permanently comprehend them. We say *permanently*, because we have frequently observed that after a short time, youths recollect but little of what they have learned: the cause seems to be, the want of that orderly succession.



of forcible and distinct ideas, which by impressing the memory powerfully, should enable the student after recalling one idea, to recall the whole. Mrs. Bryan has, certainly, had this in view; and her class book may answer the purpose, at least, as well as any other.

*Christabel. Kubla Khan, a Vision.*

*The Pains of Sleep.* By S. T. Coleridge, Esq. Murray. London. 1816.

THE first of these Poems, or rather—the fragment of a poem which stands first in this collection, has had honourable testimony borne to its merits by Lord Byron, who lately acknowledged its beauties, in a note to his “Siege of Corinth”. The Author states the first part of Christabel to have been written in 1797, at Stowey, in the county of Somerset, and the second in 1800, at Keswick, in Cumberland. Since the latter date, he says his poetic powers have been, till very lately, in a state of suspended animation, and he assigns his indolence as the cause of that long trance or syncope, which all who know his abilities will regret. Mr. Coleridge, however, raises hopes that he may so far rouse himself as to conclude the story of Christabel in the course of the present year; but we fear it is from some lurking distrust of his best resolutions, that he has been tempted to mar the strong interest which his wild romantic tale would otherwise have excited, by thus communicating it in piecemeal. In such a case we are effectually prevented from giving our readers any idea of the main incidents of the poem—

“ Daughter, the Spanish Fleet thou can’st not  
Because it is not yet in sight”— [see

To extract parts from such a *monceau* is to reduce what remains to a mere nothing; yet to content ourselves with general observations on its style and character, is impossible.

The opening is in the very spirit of “Betty Foy”

“ ‘Tis the middle of night by the castle clock,  
And the owls have awakened the crowing  
Tu—whit! — Tu—whoo! [cock,  
And bark, again! the crowing cock  
How drowsily it crew.

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But the poet soon quits insignificant objects—and the reader enters the regions of romance, and of romance described in the vivid colouring, and with the energetic pencil of our early writers, whose witching strain could arrest alike the attention of the mail-clad warrior, the blushing maid, the thoughtful scholar, and the unlettered vassal. The “lovely Lady Christabel” disturbed by bad dreams rises from her couch at midnight, and goes into an adjoining wood to pray for her absent lover—

“ The night is chilly, but not dark,  
The thin gray cloud is spread on high,  
It covers but not hides the sky.  
The moon is behind and at the full,  
And yet she looks both small and dull.  
The night is chill, the cloud is gray,  
’Tis a month before the month of May,  
And spring comes slowly up this way.”

The lady advances to the foot of an aged oak, covered with moss and mis-seltoe, and prays in silence; when lo! a groan from the other side of the tree makes her “leap up suddenly.”

“ The night is chill; the forest bare;  
Is it the wind that moaneth bleak?  
There is not wind enough in the air  
To move away the ringlet curl  
From the lovely lady’s cheek—  
There is not wind enough to twirl  
The one red leaf, the last of its clan,  
That dances as often as dance it can  
Hanging so light, and hanging so high,  
On the top-most twig that looks up to the  
sky.”

The groan proves to have come from a distressed damsel in silken robe, and with jewelled hair, who states herself to have been left in the forest by five warriors who had carried her by force from her father’s house. Christabel takes her home very hospitably: and invites her to share her bed, in spite of the inauspicious sight of the stranger’s *stumbling over the threshold*, which, as every body knows, was formerly protected by *holy* spell in order to preserve the habitation from the entrance of witches, or evil spirits. Having crossed the court in safety, Christabel proposes an acknowledgement of praise to the Virgin, for her protection; but Gerald

X

dine, the stranger lady, pleads her extreme weariness as an excuse for not joining in the pious office, and they pass on, to the great displeasure of a certain mastiff-bitch, who had never before been known to

"utter yell

Beneath the eye of Christabel."

The accumulation of ominous signs is well described, and the mysterious lady begins to excite a most powerful interest ere the first part closes.

The second opens with the introduction of Geraldine to Sir Leoline, the father of Christabel.

"But when he heard the lady's tale,  
Why wax'd Sir Leoline so pale,  
Murm'ring o'er the name again,  
Lord Roland de Vaux de Tryermain?  
Alas! they had been friends in youth;  
But whispering tongues can poison truth;  
And constancy lives in realms above,  
And life is thorny and youth is vain:  
And to be wroth with one we love  
Doth work like madness in the brain.  
And thus it chanced as I divine  
With Roland and Sir Leoline.  
Each spake words of high disdain,  
And insult to his heart's best brother:  
They parted—ne'er to meet again!  
But never either found another  
To free the hollow heart from paining—  
They stood aloof, the scars remaining,  
Like cliffs, which had been rent asunder;  
A dreary sea now flows between,  
But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,  
Shall wholly do away I ween  
The marks of that which once hath been.

It would be injustice to the author to break the powerful spell in which he holds his readers, by any imperfect description of the thralldom of Christabel to the mysterious Geraldine. Never was the withering glance of an evil eye better described. The poet's mind has combined the wilder graces of fiction, with the most vigorous and speaking descriptions.

Kubla Khan is merely a few stanzas which owe their origin to a circumstance by no means uncommon to persons of a poetical imagination. Our author falling asleep, under the influence of an anodyne draught, over "Purchas his Pil-

grimage" was sensible of composing from two to three hundred lines of poetry—"if that indeed," says he, "can be called composition, in which all the images rose up before him as things, with a parallel production of the correspondent expressions, without any sensation, or consciousness of effort."—On awaking he began to write down these effusions; but being called off, and detained above an hour, he found to his great mortification on his return, that his visions of the night had melted into thin air, and left only a vague recollection of their general form and tendency. It is well known that a ruling passion will predominate even in sleep. The Alderman "eats in dreams the custards of the day," and the scholar, "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy," ruminates on an intellectual banquet.—Tartini, the celebrated musician, dreamed that the devil took his violin from him, and played in strains so delightful that he awoke in utter despair of rivalling so skilful a performer; he however wrote down what he remembered, or something like it, and the piece is known by the name of the Devil's Concerto. But Tartini always declared it to be utterly unworthy of comparison with the production of his sleeping moments. It should however be recollected, that in sleep the judgment is the first faculty of the mind which ceases to act, therefore, the opinion of the sleeper respecting his performance is not to be trusted, even in his waking moments. Still if Mr. Coleridge's two hundred lines were all of equal merit with the following which he has preserved, we are ready to admit that he has reason to be grieved at their loss.

"Then all the charm

Is broken—all that phantom—world so fair  
Vanishes, and a thousand circlets spread,  
And each mis-shape the other—Stay awhile  
Poor youth! who scarcely dar'st lift up  
thine eyes—

The stream will soon renew its smoothness  
—soon

The visions will return! and lo he stays  
And soon the fragments dim of lovely forms  
Come trembling back, unite, and now once  
more

The pool becomes a mirror."

"The pains of Sleep" shews the vividness of the author's conceptions, mingled with that peculiarity of thought and diction which the mountain scenery of our lakes seems to inspire in all who court its influence. That Mr. Coleridge possesses strong powers of thought, with a command of original and striking images, united to those softer touches of nature which speak at once to the heart, our readers have not now to learn.

*The Ready Writer*, whereby more may be written in forty minutes, than in one hour by any other System of Short-hand hitherto published. By the new method laid down in this book, (which is more easy and legible than any other) and without the assistance of a teacher, any person who can but tolerably write his name in common writing, may, with the greatest ease and certainty, take down from the speaker's mouth, any sermon, speech, trial, play, &c. word by word, and may likewise read it distinctly at any distance of time after it is written. Invented and perfected by J. H. LEWIS. Svo. pp. 105. Price One Guinea. Coxhead, London. 1815.

WE lately embraced an opportunity of animadverting on the high pretensions of framers and publishers of systems of short hand; on which occasion we introduced *one* title of the treatise before us, accompanied with remarks. (Lit. Pan. Nov. 1815, p. 242.) We say *one* title, because the copy then used, bears the date of 1812: that which has since come to hand, and is the subject of the present article, bears a later date. There is unspeakable satisfaction in complimenting the increasing modesty of great merit; and we hint at this, because the withdrawal of the words, "*Ne plus ultra*," &c. which appeared in 1812, cannot otherwise be accounted for. There is yet, however, room for a further display of this amiable virtue, and if the author had lowered his pretensions a little more, we should have had to meet him on ground less questionable than that which he still resolves to occupy.

X 2

So far is this, in our opinion, from being, as the author confidently asserts;—"the most perfect system ever presented to the public," that without hesitation we pronounce it more burdensome than *Taylor's*, or *Mavor's*, and incomparably less scientific than *Byrom's*. It is more burdensome than either of the *former* systems, because, among other reasons, it requires 319 words and parts of words to be retained in the memory; while *Taylor's* requires but 57, and *Mavor's* 143. This alone is decisive on the capability of being "read distinctly at any distance of time after it is written."—It is less scientific than the *latter*, because among other reasons, any *individual intermediate* vowel cannot be discriminated; and because, "to render the system more comprehensive," and being "of so much service, that the student is advised to make himself *master* of them," a table of twenty "arbitrary characters" is given, against which are set forty words, while *Byrom's* system rests on the simple and sound principle of "*a right alphabet once established, and always kept to, and suitable directions for the use of it.*" A mere notice is sufficient of the ridiculous appearance presented in the "Exemplifications of the mode of *joining* the short-hand figures," p. 93. But we take a pleasure in confessing that Mr. L. is intitled to full credit for some impressive sentiments conveyed in the "Introduction." We extract as follows from p. xiii.

"The utility of Short-hand to the reporter of debates, to the students in the Courts of Law, to the intelligent historian, to the private scholar, to the man of business, and to every individual whose convenience may be promoted by a mode of writing at once easy, secret and expeditious, has been too long acknowledged, and is in itself too evident, to demand the further exposition of the *Editor*: but its indiscreet uses are not less evident than its direct application to all the purposes of life. The immediate utility of the mathematics is less evident than their tendency to inure the mind to habits of intense and persevering study, and to train it to a regular and systematic method of investigation. In the same manner the practice of short-hand may powerfully contribute to facility of conception; to accuracy of observation; and to that rapidity of apprehension;

hension and execution, which of all other qualifications are the most necessary in the general intercourse of society. By its reference to the general principles of grammar, it accustoms the mind to the minutiae of construction, and to all the varieties of etymological analysis."

The two pieces of versification in pp. 1, 3, are in an antiquated and generally bad taste, but that in p. 101 is creditable to the author's friendship.

We close this article with an extract from the Preface to an "Abbreviation of Writing by Character, by Edmond Millis, 1618." Whether that writer's observations were prophetic, as well as historical, and of whom he prophesied, we must leave to the decision of the intelligent.

"There are who have laboured to shew their skill, and with their *Bills* have besprinkled the posts and walls of this cittie; insonmuch, that it hath grown into some contempt among those that are judicious: for as the old saying is, *Good wine needs no bush*. And as he that is a learned *Physician*, or skilful *Chirurgion*, needeth not like a mountebanke, or quacksalver, set up his stall at the corner of euerie-street: so this Art, if it be but once made manifest to the world in print, it will (amongst the wisest sort of men) be soon approued of, or disliked, and then what needs there any further demonstration of it, either by *Billes* or idle *Challenges*?"

St. Clyde. A Novel. 3 vols. Price 15s.  
Gale and Fenner, London. 1816.

THIS work had been announced while in the press, as "Colin St. Clyde, a Novel;" and the author might as well have kept to that title. Whoever is acquainted with "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering," is, in some measure, prepared to read this "*Scottish Novel*," which offers more of the dialect of the North, than some may be disposed to relish; yet no more than is necessary to enable the artist to exhibit his characters conformably to his imagination, or to the local circumstances in which he has placed them. The tale is simple: Colin St. Clyde, a promising student at the University of Edinburgh, obtains, through the friendship of the Marquis of Bute, a commission in the immortal

*Forty-second Royal Highlanders*; he, with his corps, serves in America, and is not heard of after the action under General Wolfe, on the heights of Abraham. The Laird St. Clyde, soon after the news of his son's fate, is found drowned in a loch: his wife and one of his daughters die. The only remaining branch of this family, Ellen St. Clyde, is deprived of her patrimony, (which, by the Scottish law, descends to "heirs general") by her uncle Mons. Villejuve, an emigrant, who had followed the fortunes of "Prince Charles," commonly called the "Pretender". Colin, however, after many escapes, returns home, claims his patrimonial estate, and the murderers of his father are detected: among them is Mons. Villejuve, who commits suicide. Ellen marries a fellow-student of Colin; who himself marries Eliza Stewart, to whom he was previously attached: and the drama closes.

The merit of this work is its description of Scottish manners:—they are drawn, not we presume, from personal observation, entirely, but from sufficiently authentic tradition and report. The style will be best developed by a few extracts:—The first is from a description of the marriage of the foster-brother of Colin St. Clyde.

The breakfast was one of those our great lexicographer and moralist would have thought worthy of that name; and except Peggy and her mother, Andrew's sisters and his mother, the guests did honour to the ling fish and dried haddocks, to the white puddings, the eggs, and the ham: the tea and the coffee were made by Lucky Mackinlay; and Lucky Mackirdy, the wife of the change-keeper at the Ferry, dealt around the unadulterated whisky to the last cup of tea.

When the company had returned from church,

The female part of the company had but time to arrange, or change, their wedding dresses, for what was more suitable for the occasion; when Robin Glenderoy announced with his bag-pipe, that dinner was ready; and the barn was soon filled; but nobody offered to sit down till the Minister was seated. The parents on both sides insisted that the Minister should take the centre seat at the head of the table. Neither Mr. Gillies, nor Peggy's father,



would take it when Mr. Thornhill was there; and the Laird St. Clyde was not entitled to that seat, when the servant of the Lord was at the wedding. . . .

Robin Glenderoy began to tune his bag-pipe—it was the signal for dancing—the young lads and lasses began to pair for the first country dance—Who was to be the bride's partner? *The best man.*—With whom would the bridegroom dance? With *the best maid.*—But where could young St. Clyde get a partner? He will find somebody, said every young lassie, to whom the question was put; hoping, with throbbing breast, it might be herself.

There is much nature in the author's description of the march of a number of recruits, raised for St. Clyde, the hero of the tale; and of the temper in which some of them enlisted.

"When the company got to the Ferry, all was bustle and confusion. The Serjeant had got his complement of men; one of the three that made it up was the officious Dominie's son, who had left the wedding in a pet. What was the Dominie's horror when he saw Fergus (his son) with the Serjeant's bonnet on, presiding at the pint *stoup*? Fergus had freely taken the shilling: it was all his father's fault: The Dominie had himself to thank for it: Fergus Maclean would not be called worse than he was; and since his father publicly declared him "an unco loon", the sogers were the best friends he could get; they might all say what they liked, all the wedding people knew whom the Dominie had to blame for Fergus taking on for a *Two and Forty man*: he thought he could handle the claymore as well as the shears; and the layonet he would soon learn to use as easily as he took up the bodkin." It was in this strain Fergus went on, before the poor distracted father could open his mouth. The honest Serjeant took Mr. Maclean by the hand, and declared he was guiltless. Fergus came of himself and threatened if he did not enlist him, to tell St. Clyde when he returned from the wedding. The tears trickled down the old father's cheeks, and every body there, but Fergus, felt pity. Nothing would move Fergus's resolution: next day he was sworn in with the other two; and the Serjeant announced to his recruits that St. Clyde had got his complement of men and they should march on Friday. Friday came: all the men were at the rendezvous; but there were many there besides them. The recruits " (20 in number)" were all the sons of poor men, but respectable people;

and poverty did not shut their hearts against parental affection. The sons too, when the parting morning came, felt they had the hearts of children. Every mother was there weeping and bemoaning the lot of her *bairn*; every father was there; and there was no brother or sister staid at home. The Serjeant was the only man going, for whom tears were not shed: they had fallen for him when he left Dunbarton, fifteen years before that time. The march commenced: the recruits supported in one arm their aged and weeping mother; a sister, or sweetheart, clung to the other; in some instances, the father, and his remaining family, walked in the rear of the son, or by his side, or between the single files on the road. It was in this manner they marched to Rothsay, a journey of four miles. The piper of the regiment was not there; Rob. Roy got half a crown to cheer the *King's men* to the boat."

We pass over the affecting scene where the recruits come up to the *Manse* and receive the worthy Clergyman's blessing; with that before the house of the father of their commander. The humane and sympathizing disposition of the Scottish people, and their respect for their Chiefs are well described, on various occasions, especially, on that of the funeral of the Laird St. Clyde. Not less was their attachment to their Religious Instructors: and, if any inquire, by what means the Scottish Clergy contrived to exist, and to bring up their families, in those days, the following may be accepted as a partial explanation of the mystery.

"Ellen remained in her native isle, on the bounty of a family, whose generous friendship marked the goodness of their hearts. Indeed this young lady was looked upon both by Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill as their own child; and her amiable and grateful heart left no room in the bosoms of her good and kind hostess, to wish she had never entered their door. Heaven even blessed the good man in his outgoings and his in-comings; in his uprisings and his downlyings; for the presents of all things in their season which came to his house, proved there were friends to Ellen all around. When any of the neighbours killed a sheep or a heifer, that part which they knew the minister liked, was sure to be sent by a fine little white-headed boy with his *mither's* respects to Mrs. Thornhill. And another would come saying, 'My mither has been making butter, or cheese, and she sent me oore with this,

and to speir how Miss Ellen is.' And a young lad had just taken his gun in his hand, and 'he hoped,' as he entered the manse, 'there had naeboddy been before him that morning with a hare; the ducks were not sae guid as the muir fowl, but Duncan Munn killed all the grouse.'—And another 'had a leizure hour and just took his wand in his hand gaed up the glen a wee bittie, and forgathered wi' some fish i' the burn, and the trouts were a' twae inches laug.' 'The lads' from the shore, 'sent me up,' said Sandy Mactaggart, 'wi' their best respects to the minister's lady, and wad she accept o' a string o' whittings, and twa three lobsters?' and again, 'They are the first herrings my father tuke the year, and he hopes Mrs. Thornhill wad find them unco' nice.'—So also, 'The bees had nae done sae well the year as the last, and my mither was frichtet the honey wad na be sae guid as what Mrs. Thornhill gat i' her ain sceips; but she wad be kind enough to oblige my mither by accepting twa pots.'—And in hay time, 'Mr. Thornhill, I'll send oure my sons the morn, and they will cut your field in a day; they are four stout lads, and they wiuna work less for you than for me'—Another, 'The minister's crop is ripe, lads; go oure, James, and ask him if he'll let us cut it down and put it in, and syne thresh it this year'—Still it ceased not,—'our carts are going to the town the morn; gang oure, Sandy, and speir gif Mr. Thornhill has ony thing coming frae the town'—And before the winter set in: 'Mr. Thornhill, it is nae Sunday's talk, but ye'll excuse me speirung gif my sons are to have pleasure of carting home your coals this year'—and this being overheard, another is emboldened to beg, 'The minister might oblige him as weel as ithers, and send oure his corn to the mill afore the frost set in and there be nae water.'

When the author shifts the scene from Scotland to London, he descends to ape the mere novellists who labour for our Circulating Libraries. His devices are "stale, flat, and unprofitable." The whole stock and series of lovers in disguise, "acting Romeo and Juliet," have been consigned long ago "to the tomb of all the Capulets." He could scarcely have filled up an interval necessary to his story, with less expence of *genius*. Returned to the North, his portraits of a gang of Smugglers are good; such things were: the agency of their chief is useful in pursuing, and detecting, greater criminals than himself: the local incidents, superstitions, customs,

and prejudices, partly the effects of a certain shrewdness and promptitude of apprehension, partly derived by tradition handed down from father to son, during many ages, introduced in the narrative, will, we doubt not, obtain from natives of the Northern portion of our island, a pardon for the anachronisms of which the author is guilty, and which betray a writer sixty years later than his story. Enough will remain to enable them to recognize in events introduced, the true spirit of the Highlanders, whose "dirge was the yell of victory, and the shrieks of the flying foe."

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*A Historical Account, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of the House of Saxony, &c. with a memoir of the Life of his Serene Highness Leopold George Christian Frederic, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg Saalfeld. By Frederic Schoberl. 8vo. pp. 200. price 7s. 6d. Ackermann, London. 1816.*

SCARCELY any thing could be more interesting to the British nation, at the present moment, than the choice of a consort to the future Sovereign, that Sovereign a female. Those who fancy, that the difficulties of the times are over, because the late struggle against unprincipled ambition has terminated happily, have small claim to the gift of foresight. There remains much to be done, to raise Britain to that height of prosperity of which she is susceptible:—we mean by this, that general diffusion of happiness and satisfaction, which may, without arrogating too much, be hoped for, as time affords opportunity.

But, in vain may time afford opportunity, if wisdom and discernment be not at hand to improve it. The favourable moment may escape, and the loss of it may reduce whatever hopeful auguries have been drawn by the observant, to mere words without meaning, and good wishes without consequence. Neither are these opportunities distant; the rising generation will see them either realized or rejected. When we consider the general diffusion of knowledge, in

which our own country takes the lead; the evident depression of intolerant principles, produced by public opinion, and supported by the diffusion of knowledge;—the general freedom of thought, discourse, and discussion; the exposure of Jacobinism with its concomitants, and the miseries it has scattered among mankind, it must be acknowledged that causes are in activity, the result of which *may* be most felicitous.

It is impossible not to perceive in the general desire to repel the charge of bigotry, for instance, a tendency towards that universal admission of religious freedom, which hitherto has not been enjoyed by every country.—And when we look at the progress this has yet to make in the United Kingdom itself, the consequence of having a wise conductor, in a high station, is only short of infinite. We would support the Protestant ascendancy, not by force, or by fraud, but by talent, judgment, virtue, wisdom, generosity, and firmness. The house of Saxony is Protestant: it has produced some of the most vigilant and active supporters of Protestantism. The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg has been nursed in the lap of adversity: he has been taught in a school, the lessons of which are severe, therefore not easily forgotten. The property of his house was sequestrated by Buonaparte: that *must* be a *memento* in perpetual recollection.

We might trace other particulars, with which the welfare of nations, and of this nation especially, is combined;—but, this is not the place for speculations so extensive and so complicated. Hope is essentially different from enjoyment; and it is still hope, though it do not fix the place, or the period, in which to expect its completion. But, Hope cannot be realized without the agency of proper instruments; and this we say, that if his Serene Highness be the honoured instrument in the hand of Providence of realizing those blessings still necessary to the prosperity and happiness of a great people, the importance of the choice is so much the more apparent; and our opinion, that scarcely any event could be more interesting to the nation, at this moment, receives additional and incontrovertible support.

The present instructive tract, is intended as a compliment to the Consort of the Princess Charlotte. It places his house and himself in the most favourable light. Such a publication is proper, for the information of the public, which cannot but desire acquaintance with the early character and conduct of this Illustrious Personage, now one of themselves. It is a kind of memorial of services, very proper were promotion in question: which, indeed, it is: for in our judgment, to stand high in the esteem and favour of the people of Britain, is a *promotion* of no little dignity, at all times, and whoever be the subject of it.

Prince Leopold was born Dec. 16, 1790. He is the third son of Frederic Josias, the celebrated Commander of the Allied Armies, in the early part of the war, against the French revolutionists; who honoured him, by uniting him as an object of hatred, with the British Minister: and the accusation of being *Complice de Pitt et Cobourg* was the terrible form under which fell thousands of innocent victims.

The house of Saxony becoming connected by marriage with the Court of Russia, it was natural that some of the sons of the reigning Duke should enter the Russian service. In this service Prince Leopold was enrolled, accordingly. When he was only fifteen years of age, (in 1806) he saw his principal town, with the palace of his ancestors, plundered by the French, in the characters of *intendant* and *commandant*. The castle was stormed; and the ducal family exiled. During this period of distress, says Mr. Schoberl, Prince Leopold remained with his afflicted mother, (now a widow; for her husband had sunk under his misfortunes) who, but for him, would have been entirely deserted. The family experienced a partial restoration at the peace of Tilsit: but, to a country ruined, and utterly impoverished. The well-known patriotic sentiments of these Princes, induced Napoleon to insist on the expulsion of Prince Leopold from the army of Russia, and of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, from that of Austria.

In 1813, the three brothers of the house of Cobourg exerted themselves to

the utmost to promote the emancipation of Germany; and Prince Leopold engaged in several negotiations at Munich, in Poland, and in Russia; and thus acquired the immortal honour of being the first prince of the then existing Confederation of the Rhine, who openly declared against France.

Prince Leopold was in the battle of Lutzen, May 2d, and in various subsequent actions; in which he conducted himself with great intrepidity. He received the cross of commander of the military order of St. George, from the Emperor of Russia, on the field of battle, August 30. Among other decorations, during the operations between the 26th and 30th of August, he was presented with the Austrian military order of Maria Theresa. He was also in the battle of Leipzig the 16th and 18th Oct. He commanded various bodies of cavalry in the progress of the Allies in France, and entered Paris with them, March 31, 1814.

The Congress of Vienna, sensible of the services of the house of Cobourg, granted an indemnity, so far as the means they had at their disposal would allow. Prince Leopold managed the negotiation. It cannot be supposed that a prince so young could be already a mature and perfect general, or a Commander of the first rank and reputation; yet it seems likely that he might have emulated his father as a soldier, had he not been called to happier conquests.

The work before us contains a history of the House of Saxony, which derives interest from the more prominent events and characters of the different periods.

To examine the remoter parts of the History, would afford but little entertainment to our readers, nor would they be intelligible, without illustration of their connecting events. We therefore content ourselves with a few extracts, which mark the manners of the personages, and of their times.

Herrmann I. was a warrior; but,

Tired of the wars which at the commencement of the 13th century distracted Germany, Herrmann directed his attention to the arts of peace, and was a zealous patron of some of the most eminent minstrels

of that age. The principal of these was Henry von Veldeck, a man of noble birth, and high in office at the court of the landgrave. His chief poetical performance was a translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, with which he interwove the achievements of the emperor Frederic I. The others were named Walter von der Vogelweide, Reinhard von Zwetzen, Wolfram von Eschenbach, Peter Olp, and Henry von Afterdingen. These men frequently displayed their talents in competitions before the princes whom war or amusement brought to the residence of the landgrave. On one of these occasions they chose Herrmann himself, and his brother-in-law, Leopold, duke of Austria, for their heroes. Afterdingen, who had resided some time at the court of the duke, characterized him in such glowing and enthusiastic strains, that Walter von der Vogelweide, who was his most strenuous opponent, was obliged to acknowledge his superiority. The vanquished poet, deeply chagrined, urged a fresh trial. Veldeck and Olp seconded his proposal. Zweizen and Eschenbach were appointed umpires: and to such a pitch was the poetic fury carried on this occasion, that nothing less than death by the hand of the public executioner of Eisenach was destined for the conquered party. Walter's friends, sensible that he was not a match for Afterdingen, succeeded by a variety of artifices in prevailing upon the others to leave the decision to dice. His opponents played false, and he lost. To escape hanging, the apparatus for which was already prepared by the executioner, in front of the castle of Wartburg, where this singular competition took place, Afterdingen loudly insisted on another trial of poetic skill. His demand was complied with, but his adversaries had recourse to all possible means to disturb the current of his ideas, and with such success that he admitted himself to be overcome. He was accordingly adjudged without mercy, to suffer the fate agreed upon. In this dilemma he claimed the protection of the landgravine Sophia, intreating that Klingsor, the most celebrated minstrel of that age, might be appointed umpire. Not only the landgravine and her consort, but the other minstrels consented that Klingsor should decide the dispute within a year. Afterdingen himself proceeded to Hungary, and before the expiration of the time appointed, brought back his umpire with him to Eisenach. According to various accounts, Klingsor had studied at Rome, Paris, and Cracow; and had attained such proficiency in medicine and other sciences, particularly astronomy, as to excite the astonishment of his



contemporaries. He had visited the East, where he profited by the society of the learned Arabs of Bagdad, of whom he was supposed to have learned the mysteries of the black art, which in those days had numerous votaries. The truth is, that Klingsor was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and such were his poetic abilities, that he found it an easy task to bear away the palm from many minstrels. The latter, satisfied that their failure could not be the result of natural means, without farther ceremony ascribed his superiority to the assistance of the devil. On the arrival of this celebrated man, a solemn meeting was summoned at Wartburg, in which this important dispute was to be decided. Klingsor and Wolfram von Eschenbach tried their skill, and proposed riddles to one another. The victory was in general doubtful; upon which Klingsor is related to have been thrown into such embarrassment that he called a demon to his aid. In the Jena collection of the works of the minstrels, there are actually several poetical fragments, in which the supposed spirit, Nasian, is represented as telling the severest truths, especially to the clergy on the infamous system of indulgencies, the greediness of the priests, and other similar subjects. In those days such sallies were certainly dangerous, and Klingsor seems to have had the good sense to put them on purpose into the mouth of an evil spirit to avoid any unpleasant consequences to himself.

Such was the spirit of the age! and such were the resources of genius, on a difficult and dangerous subject! Was the Reformation, then, not called for? were not such castigations of the Clergy calls for it?

The weaknesses of great men are serious evils; and whether they be music-mad, or ambition mad, or mad for the acquisition of gold without labour and commerce, they intrude on the proper duties of exalted station; and they afford opportunities for knavery and imposture. Of this we find a striking instance, in Christian, of Eisenberg, at the close of the seventeenth century.

This prince was a man of an honourable upright mind, and a tolerable proficient in languages and sciences. In the solitary leisure left him by the concerns of his little state, he fell, however, into the reveries of the alchemists, and fancied that he saw gold and spirits where neither was to

be seen. At that time, and for some centuries before, it was a mania common among princes to strive to increase their wealth and importance by the practice of the art of making gold, and if they could produce metals of what was termed chemical gold, their happiness was complete.

Our Henry IV. exhorted all his subjects, in four proclamations, to apply themselves with the utmost diligence, to the philosophers' stone, that by such means the nation might be relieved from its debts. He encouraged the clergy in particular to this pursuit by the representation, "that as they were so fortunate as to transform bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, it would be very easy for them to convert a base metal into one of nobler quality." No sovereign was more strongly addicted to alchemy, than the emperor Rodolph II.; he was wholly absorbed in it, and therefore invited to his court the oracle of the art, the celebrated Sendivog, to assist him in his operations. The emperor Leopold I. had also many of these artists about him. Augustus elector of Saxony, as we have already seen, was reputed to have made greater proficiency in alchemy, than any of these princes. Margrave John, of Brandenburg, received from his favourite study the surname of the *Alchemist*, and he was prouder of this title than of the electoral dignity. Duke Frederic V. of Wirtemberg, duke Francis II. of Saxe-Lauenburg, Margrave Frederic Ernest of Culmbach, and prince Augustus of Anhalt, are also recorded to have been successful alchemists. Prudent statesmen, nevertheless, exerted their efforts to check this folly, and one of them emphatically says:—"I never yet saw a state which could declare with truth that it had grown rich by means of alchemy. May God divert the minds and understandings of all princes from such vanities and absurdities!"

These warnings rung in the ears of duke Christian, without producing any other effect upon him than perhaps to excite his pity for the ignorance of those by whom they were given. He constructed a complete laboratory for his favourite pursuit, was in correspondence with the most eminent alchemists of his time, and was known to the adepts in England as well as in Germany, by the name of Theophilus, abbot of the Blessed Virgin of Lausnitz. The dope of many a swindler, he at length contracted debts, which he was never able to discharge. He consoled himself with the notion that spirits would infallibly relieve him from his embarrassments, even when

he was necessitated to reduce his establishment, and had but few resources to supply the means of living like a prince—A journal, in the duke's hand-writing, relative to his intercourse with five supposed spirits, and the magnificent promises made by them, is a singular monument of human credulity. It embraces the period between April, 1696, and March, 1706. It appears that the sum promised him by the spirits, during this time, if he would have patience, exceeded five millions of dollars in ready money, besides bullion and jewels to ten times that amount. The journal contains, moreover, a minute statement of the purposes to which the duke intended to apply these treasures; an estimate of the value of the diamonds and precious stones, and a "calculation of the prodigious power and energy both of the red and white multiplied and fermented tincture," reduced with incredible pains and patience into tables—an operation which alone might suffice to turn the brain of an ordinary person.

If the supposed appearances of the spirits which conversed with the duke, and made him such profuse promises, were mere illusions of the imagination, they must have been more lively than any of which I can form a conception; if not, they may have been comedies that were acted with the deluded alchemist. It seems more than probable that a madame von Unruhe, a confidante of the duke, who is frequently mentioned in his journal, performed an important part in these transactions, and that the spirit called Job was a worthy assistant. To some such agency may also be ascribed the following adventure.

In 1705, the duke was reclined on a couch in his cabinet, meditating on his mystical concerns, when he heard a knock at his door. He was at a loss to imagine how any person could have come thus far, unobserved by his guard and attendants, and without being announced. He nevertheless cried: "Come in!" and a female in the old-fashioned dress of a princess entered the apartment. A chill came over the duke, but mustering his spirits and having convinced himself that he was awake, he questioned the visitor as to her name and errand.

"Be not afraid," mildly replied the lady; "I am not an evil spirit. No harm shall befall you. I am Anna, a princess of your family; the unfortunate wife of duke John Casimir. You know my history."

"I do," answered the duke; "but what now disturbs your rest, and brings you back into the world?"

"I have something to request of you. I did without being reconciled to my hus-

band. God in his justice has appointed a certain term for our reconciliation, and that term approaches. You are chosen to accomplish our re-union. Though I am happy, I am not yet admitted before the throne of God, but have hitherto resided in a retired place of agreeable repose: whereas my inexorable husband still hovers between time and eternity, in darkness and cold, but not without hopes of happiness."

"But how is it possible that —"

"Believe my words. What I tell you is truth. How many things are there which the human understanding cannot comprehend, and which nevertheless exist! Experience will be your teacher yonder, where we all see, feel, and believe, what here never entered into our limited conceptions."

The Duke was struck dumb, and the spirit thus proceeded:

"We are rejoiced to find you chosen to be the instrument of our reconciliation—Thank God with us that he has been pleased to appoint you such. I give you eight days to consider of the matter. I shall then return at this hour to learn your determination. God be with you."

The spirit vanished, leaving the duke absorbed in meditation on what he had seen and heard. He resolved to consult Christian Hofkunz, a celebrated divine of Torgau, afterwards confessor to the queen of Poland, how to proceed in this affair.—Hofkunz, with all his casuistry, was not a little embarrassed. At length he wrote to the duke, that "if there was nothing superstitious in the business of the reconciliation, he might undertake it; but he ought first to examine whether he had courage sufficient, and duly prepare himself by prayer for the important duty."

The appointed time arrived, and the duchess again made her appearance. She saluted the duke, and asked if he were willing to comply with her request. He answered that he would, provided nothing superstitious or contrary to the word of God were required of him.

"Nothing of the kind is required," said the duchess. You are acquainted with my history."

"I am."

"My husband dealt hardly by me. In vain did I solicit his forgiveness on my death-bed: he remained unmoved. In order therefore that we may both become happy, and be admitted to the divine presence, we wish to be reconciled. I have already informed you where we are at present. These abodes we now to leave, with the permission of the Almighty, who

has selected you to promote this good work."

"What am I to do? and how am I implicated in this matter?"

"Be ready to-morrow night to receive my husband and me: for I alone have power to come in the day-time, but not my husband. We will intreat you to be the umpire between us, to join our hands in token of reconciliation, to pronounce upon us the blessing of the Lord, and then to praise him along with us."

The duke promised to comply, and the lady disappeared. His Highness then prepared to give a fit reception to his expected guests. He ordered wax candles to be lighted and placed upon a table between the bible and prayer-book, doubled the guards at the door of his apartments, gave himself up to spiritual meditations, prayed and awaited the time with firmness, though not with perfect composure. Precisely at eleven, the duchess entered, lively and friendly as ever, and stated her case to the duke. After her came her husband, gloomy and pale, and delivered what he had to say, in a harsh and unkind manner. "Now decide," exclaimed the duchess, "thou, in whom we place our confidence, beloved descendant of our race!"

Christian, influenced perhaps rather by gallantry, pity for the souls that had not yet attained repose, love of peace, and a desire to extricate himself from the affair, than by any other reasons, decided that duke Casimir was in the wrong, and exhorted him to be reconciled with his beautiful consort. "Thou hast spoken wisely and justly," said the spirit. "I am reconciled with my wife."

The duke then joined his ice-cold hand to the warm soft hand of the princess, and pronounced a benediction over them.—Both said "Amen!" and the duchess kindly added: "Receive our thanks." Upon this the duke began to sing the *Te Deum laudamus*, in which he was accompanied by both his guests. When they had finished, the princess addressed him in these words: "Your reward for this your love and goodness, you will receive from God, and soon be with us." The spirits then disappeared, and left the duke overpowered by feelings of awe, which the promised reward could not fail to excite. The guards, according to their report, heard no part of this conversation, except what was said by the duke, neither did they see the apparitions. Christian acquainted his adviser Hofkunz, with all the circumstances, and began to prepare for his end, which happened about two years afterwards. His chemical opera-

tions in his laboratory, to which he almost entirely confined himself, had destroyed his health, and he expired at the age of 57 years, totally exhausted and worn down to a shadow.

The reader, probably will recollect many stories not unlike this, said to have occurred in Germany. Our pages have recorded several. — What is there, peculiar to that country, which so strongly inclines it to the marvellous, and the preternatural? The imagination of its poets, of its literati, generally, inclines to the *excessive*; but who would have thought this of its statesmen?

A Portrait of the Prince is prefixed; and others, of his ancestors, are inserted in the work.

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#### *A Letter to a Member of Parliament.*

on the Slavery of the Christians, at Algiers. By Walter Croker, Esq. R. N. Price 1s. Stockdale, London. 1816.

EVENTS lately reported as having happened along the shores of Barbary, are such as every humane, not to say every Christian, heart must be shocked at. Whether they originated in sheer fanaticism, or in ill understood rumours on the subject of that association, which under the auspices of Sir S. Smith, has been forming among Christian Knights, or in infuriate opposition to treaties lately enforced from the Barbary Powers, by Christian armaments, or in whatever other cause, certain it is, the consequences have been afflicting and disgraceful in no ordinary degree.

It is understood, that the military revolted against the authorities, and proceeded to violences, by which some hundreds of unsuspecting Christians were massacred. When the whole is known, the honour of Christendom, and of more than one Christian State, distinctly, may require a reparation proportionate to the offence. Not to promote this feeling prematurely, we wait for further intelligence. In the mean time, these facts have added importance to the testimony of eye-witnesses, as to what they have really beheld at the Barbary Ports; and we rely on the statements here presented to the public by Mr. Croker.

That such powers should exist as make a regular profession of doing all possible injury to their neighbours, in defiance of expence and personal hazard, is among the inexplicables of human nature. Yet we find the disposition in various nations, by land as well as by sea, from the Ladrões which infest the islands of China, to the freebooters of internal Asia, and these inveterate pirates of Africa, which terrify and devastate the shores of the Mediterranean. That these should flourish and should triumph at the expence and to the dishonour of Christian States, is the most mysterious part of the whole. It is not, indeed, a novelty; but, why should it be invigorated by continuance?

The first part of this letter is not to our purpose: from the second we transcribe the following testimonies:

On inquiry into the purport of a paper which I saw in the hands of the Vice-Consul, I found it to be a subscription for the relief of nearly three hundred Christian slaves, just arrived from Bona, after a journey of many days; and who, after the usual ceremony of bringing them to the Dey's feet, were ordered to their different destinations: such as were able to go to their bani, or prison, were sent there; but the far greater number were found objects for the hospital, which Spain, in her better days, humanely established for the relief of Christian slaves at Algiers; it is the only one in that city.

They were taken by two Algerine pirates, which presumed to carry the English colours; and by so doing, decoyed those unhappy beings within their reach!

On their journey fifty-nine expired, and one youth fell dead at the very moment they brought him to the feet of the Dey. Since their arrival, an interval of only six days, near seventy more have died!

These inhuman marauders presumed to carry the English colours, as a decoy! The reader starts with indignation: well he may! That those who thus usurped the sacred signal, should despise it, when honestly displayed by their inferiors in strength, can excite no wonder:—the instance speaks home to the feelings of Britons.

When the island of Ponza was added to the conquests of his Majesty's arms, the

great addition of the English garrison, and our squadron, occasioned considerable anxiety for the means of maintenance of the inhabitants themselves, as well as of the necessary refreshments and supplies for their new masters and benefactors, as they called us. It was also a consideration of such moment to the commanding officer of our forces, that he encouraged the spirit of commerce, which had already shewn itself in the natives, by requesting English passports to different places, for grain, for the use of the island. These passports were not only willingly granted, but an intended support was also given them; namely, a permission to wear the British flag.

Some of these poor unfortunate men, returning from one of their little enterprizes, were, within sight of their own island, boarded by six boats belonging to two Algerine pirates; the colours which they vainly looked to for protection, were, by these assailants, torn in pieces and cast into the sea, and the unhappy crew were dragged to slavery. Such, Sir, was the fate of poor Vicenza Avelino, and his unfending crew of eleven or twelve men, who surely were as much entitled to English protection as the inhabitants of any other island which wore the English colours! . . .

Our own Consul, a worthy man, confirmed all I had heard from those poor people, and gladly gave me every information on the subject; and I plainly saw that he had used all his influence to effect their release, but to no purpose; his influence, which is much greater than that of the Consul of any other nation, extends to being able to avoid insult to his person and house, and barely that. A short time ago, a Turk came to rob his garden — Mr. McDonald had him secured until he heard from Algiers respecting it. The next day an order arrived for all the Consuls to leave their country-houses, and only to be allowed to live in the city: this they promptly refused doing, saying, nothing but force should make them leave their habitations!

The Danish Consul a respectable and amiable man, was once actually taken to the bani, and the irons put on him until his nation paid some tributary debt! The Swedes are obliged to furnish artists for making gunpowder for them. The French government have sent them a builder for their navy: HE TOLD ME SO HIMSELF! The Spanish Vice-Consul of Bona, or Oran, I myself saw in heavy irons, working with the other slaves! Thus, these infidels trample equally on all the rights of nations and of nature.



We speak not in this article, of things as they were, but as they are: not of the exploits of Dragut or Mustapha, not of the barrier formerly intended by the Knights of Rhodes or of Malta; now, not existing even in name; but we speak of cruelties practiced on Christians of every nation, and of indiscriminate slaughter, involving our own countrymen, and the official representative of our country. The matter is come to a crisis; and what *must be done*, will probably before long be properly understood from what *has been done*. May it prove happily and finally effectual!

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*Scientific Swimming; being a Series of Practical Instruction, on an Original and Progressive Plan, &c. with twelve Engravings. By J. Frost, 8vo. Price 8s. For the Author. London. 1816.*

WE have often meditated on the natural advantages of man, in comparison with the creatures around him. He does not possess any one quality or power in an equal degree with some which might be named; but he combines more, with a greater share of each, than any one that can be named. Among other qualities though formed for loco-motion on the earth, and dependant for his life on the air, yet he does not refuse the water, and some of his species are almost amphibious, by habit, if not by nature.

It is nothing uncommon to read in voyages to the South Sea, of the natives of the many islands swimming out to sea, for miles to meet an approaching vessel.

Nor is this talent confined to the male sex; the women also do the same without fear, and without weariness. The same is true of many nations of Africa, whose manner of *treading the water* has been noticed with admiration by various voyagers. It is the pent up citizen who foregoes this exercise, with many others equally natural. The customs of civilized life, the force of sedentary employments, the considerations of convenience and inconvenience, have banished the study of natation from great cities.

Hence, what is in itself little other than a dictate of nature is relinquished,

and must now be taught as an art: that is to say, in order to convey the necessary instruction in as short a time as possible, it must be reduced to regularity and system, that the memory may retain and apply it. The chief requisite for acquiring this art is self-possession; could this be *warranted* without practice, we should think the rest might be left to nature; but, whoever is familiar with the water, knows that a sense of danger is always detrimental, and that a *prevalent* sense of danger is not infrequently fatal.

If we had no other motive than that kind of anticipation of possible utility, which the thoughtful will ever connect with the art of swimming, we should incline to commend Mr. Frost's performance. But, his precepts deserve attention for other causes, also; and as the season for practice is now arrived, we give leave, under proper precautions, for those who choose, to add this to the enjoyments of their summer residence.

The art of swimming consists of two parts, that of floating above water: that of diving under water. We differ from the author, in thinking the latter of great consequence; and requiring much and scientific effort. By way of rendering our report on the book as useful as may be, we extract the following observations, to which accident may impart importance.

In the preceding chapter, on floating, it has been noticed, that man is specifically lighter than water; consequently, he cannot sink, so long as he keeps the water from getting into him. Women, in general, are still lighter, and it is earnestly requested, that, as they value their own security, they will pay a particular attention to this chapter.

To remain suspended in the water, it is necessary to be so far collected, as to avoid struggling; the head must be thrown quite back, and the chin elevated higher than the forehead; the breast must be inflated, the back made quite hollow, and the arms and hands kept under water. These directions being carefully observed, the body will settle in a diagonal direction; the face floating above the water; so that a person, especially one rather buoyant, will be able to breathe, and may probably hold out until aid arrive, or the cur-

rent shall carry him to some shallow place.\* But great care must be taken, that the breast be constantly inflated. The subject is, undoubtedly, of sufficient importance to induce a trial being made; but frequent trials are advised, in order to make the practice familiar, provided it is thought better to swim than to sink.

By thus proving the buoyant power of water, courage will be inspired, confidence established, and an acquaintance with swimming naturally facilitated. The experiment may be made without deep water, by drawing in the legs, and carefully attending to the instructions.

Among the most painful moments of life are those when a fellow creature, perhaps a friend, is seen sinking, and no assistance can be afforded. In such cases, exertion is prompted beyond safety;—the following rules are worth retaining: they may contribute to save both the party in danger, and his strainingly anxious deliverer.

The greatest care should be taken to avoid being caught hold of. If the swimmer can seize a rail, a pale, or any thing of the kind, to push before him, he may employ it to great advantage, as the distressed party will instantly lay hold of any thing within his reach, and may then be pushed forward without danger: or, if he can convey his coat, or any thing for him to grasp hold of, he may be dragged along with little hazard. If nothing is at hand, the best way is to lay hold of the drowning person's hair, keeping him at a distance, as much as possible.

*Note.*—The writer is of opinion, that a piece of cork fastened to a long slender cord, should be kept in every ferry: this would be found an excellent instrument in case of accident, as it might be cast to the distressed, and when laid hold on would be quickly drawn to land. The cord should be wound round the cork, so as to be in the greatest readiness for use; and should have a knot or two at the end, for good hand-hold.

The author should have added the directions of the Humane Society, in case of accidents.

The plates are a considerable advantage to the work.

\* We remember an instance of the advantage of this recollection in Col. Campbell, who was shipwrecked on his passage to India: not knowing how to swim, he trusted to his buoyancy, carefully retained his breath, and the tide carried him to the shore.—*Edit.*

*Remarks on the Review of Inchiquin's Letters*, published in the Quarterly Review; Addressed to George Canning, Esq. By an Inhabitant of New England. 8vo. pp. 188. Boston. 1815.

Two or three years ago a work was published in America under the title of "*Inchiquin the Jesuit's letters*, during a late residence in the United States of America." A copy of this work served as a kind of text to a somewhat extensive article in the twentieth number of the Quarterly Review. The contents of that article gave great offence in America: it was examined in New York, in Philadelphia, and in Boston. The Boston performance is that now before us. Massachusetts never was forward to defend the measures of Mr. Madison, in his war against Britain: it therefore does not surprise us to find this writer's admissions agree pretty closely with our own sentiments.

But, we have no intention of reviving animosities much more properly forgotten. This work might serve to introduce a view of much of the mechanism of American Society. It is true, that the writer contrasts it with the manners of the "Old Country," and always to the disadvantage of the latter; but, that does not hinder our obtaining a glance at what passes among his friends.

We might remind him—and we do remind him, that re- crimination is not justification: that going back to the times of Wilkes and liberty, Sir Francis Burdett, and his mobs, &c. is no vindication of what he confesses: "*We have undoubtedly scandalous members in our Congress.*" Have you scandalous members in your Congress? the fact should be lamented; whatever be the degree of similar evil elsewhere. The elections in America, he says, are nothing equal in violence and profligacy to those in England.

The writer also attributes other irregularities of America, the *Camp Meetings* of the Methodists, for instance, to travelling agents sent over from England;—and he denies that they, or any thing appertaining to them, are half so phrenetic as the stories of Brothers, and of Johanna Southcott, of pregnant me-

mory. The errors of certain Clergymen, too, on those occasions, do not pass without notice; and he even castigates the church with scourges drawn from the confessions of Bishop Burnet. He adds, in reference to present times,

Now, Sir, when "the principles of religion form, at Cambridge no step whatever, and, at Oxford, a very trifling one, to a degree;" when the student has "often by Euclid alone attained that object, and become a candidate for holy orders:" when, "so very lax has become the examination for orders, that there is no man, who has taken a degree at the university, who cannot reckon on ordination as a certainty, whatever his attainments in learning, morals, or religion;" when "the only qualifications are to be able to construe a chapter in the Greek Testament, and answer a few questions out of Grotius;" when one of these young men to the questions, "Who was the Mediator between God and man?" answered "The Archbishop of Canterbury; what must be the future character of the Clergy, thus inducted into their sacred office? Must not "a great proportion of them be, as asserted by this Letter-writer, "a set of men, wrapt up in secular pursuits, with a total indifference to the spiritual duties of their calling?" Is it strange, that "many of them seem to consider that they are appointed to a life of sloth and inactivity, or merely to feed upon the fat of the land; and that in return for immense and growing revenues they have only to gabble through a few formal offices? Can we be surprised that the reverend associates, and abettors, of public corruption and profligacy walk about your streets, unsilenced and unchastised; that a horse race, a fox chase, or a boxing match," which I suppose are in the list of clerical amusements in Great Britain, "is never without its reverend attendants, and that the man, who in the house of God hurries over the offices of devotion, as beneath his attention, will be seen the next day, the noisy toast-master, and songster of a club?" Are we to be astonished when we consider "their professional indolence, but one degree removed from positive misconduct, as a contrast to their occasional activity at a county election in a cathedral county town; or that in such contests you have the honour of finding yourself acting in concert with deans, chancellors, archdeacons, prebendaries and minor-canon without number; or that on such occasions grave, very grave, persons are to be seen, shouting the choruses of some election ribaldry?"

Can you, Sir, can any Englishman won-

der, that when such is the manner of induction into the sacred office, "single duty should be sometimes performed only every other Sunday, at ten, or even at nine, in the morning, leaving all the rest of the day to revelling and drunkenness; or that a Clergyman, who gallops to the church, gallops through the service, and gallops away again; that he has a liturgy and rubric of his own; that the Decalogue is hurried over in the desk with as little ceremony as the detail of a fox chase; that in many parishes the whole morning service does not (including the sermon) occupy three quarters of an hour; that the sacrament should be unfrequently administered, and that it should be alleged, as an excuse, that there are no communicants; or that original composition is scarcely known among these Ministers; that even their selections are injudicious, and so often repeated, as to be quite familiar to the audience; or that pastoral visits should not only be greatly neglected, or wholly discontinued, but even their obligation be denied; or that the Clergy should be convinced, that the duties of hospitality and of domestic instruction and consolation to the young, the depraved, the decrepid, and the dying, form no part of the demand, which their parishioners have upon them.

Now, we shall not retort, as we might do, by setting before our readers a true statement of the condition of Religion in America, as confessed by a public body, (which will appear, perhaps, in our next Number)—but, we shall remark that some of these things have undergone a partial reform; that every virtuous patriot deeply laments the existence in any degree, of others; and that whoever could devise a plan effectually to prevent them would deserve a statue of gold from the English people.

The expences of living.—Tavern living, in America, are contrasted with those of living in England; undoubtedly much to the disadvantage of the latter country; and we believe too justly.

The writer's vindication of the American ladies, we have too much gallantry to dispute. He is not equally happy in his remarks on slavery and the Slave Trade. America professes to be the first country in the world in point of liberty: America holds thousands and tens of thousands of human beings in slavery: there is no possibility of reconciling this contradiction between profession and practice.

The state of public manners is certainly *too bad* among us; but we could tell tales derived from parties to the crimes, at which every truly wise and good American would tremble. As to the state of learning among us, of arts, sciences, and inventions, let Europe pronounce its opinion. The Continent has had opportunities of forming and fixing its judgment, and *we* know that every thing that can be brought into comparison is always compared to an English article of the same kind, which, as its highest commendation, it is said *almost to equal*.

When the writer complains of the system of abuse pursued in England towards America, we think he mistakes the matter; but, we insert his own account of what, no doubt, gave occasion to it.

Let me ask you in the first place, "*Cui bono erit?*" This question is with particular propriety addressed to you, Sir; a man of talents, a professed patriot, and a statesman. This writer asserts, that the *Americans* indulge an intense hatred towards *Great Britain*. Whence is the assertion derived? Is the proof found in the war, which our Government has declared against yours? That our Government, independently of this act, is hostile to yours, there can be no reasonable doubt, if by our Government we understand *Mr. Madison* and his minions. But even *they* did not declare war on this ground. *Mr. Madison* wanted a re-election. The *Georgians* wanted to lay hold on the *Floridas*, that they might no longer be an asylum for their runaway slaves. The people of *Tennessee* wanted to get possession of the river *Mobile*. Those of *Kentucky* wanted to possess themselves of *Indian* lands; and those of *Ohio* wished to be delivered from the fear of savage incursions. The people of *Virginia* wished to preserve the reigning Dynasty, and to keep the throne in the regular *Virginian* succession. By all these, or by the *leaders* of all these, it was announced to *Mr. Madison*, as I verily believe, that, unless he would consent to the war, they would withhold from him their suffrages. In the mean time their great friend, the Emperor *Napoleon*, was expected to drive *Alexander* from his throne, and to overrun *Russia* with *French* Myrmidions. The Continental system was to be carried into complete execution: *Great Britain* was to supplicate, and, if possible, obtain, peace from the *French* Emperor: and then all these sorts of men were to see themselves in full possession of their wishes.

So then, the Governors were governed by their subjects! worthy wights!

After all, this work may serve as a caution to the unwary how they abuse their country: every word they speak to its disadvantage, is treasured up, abroad:—can such be their intention?

The writer gives the following history of a most useful instrument in our navy: is it correct?

In your account of *Hadley's Quadrant* you are equally unhappy. It was invented, by a *Mr. Godfrey*, of *Philadelphia*. Permit me to tell you the story.

A considerable premium had been offered in *London* for the invention of a Quadrant possessing the properties, which were ultimately attained in this. *Godfrey*, a poor but ingenious man, applied himself diligently to the business of forming one, which should answer the description given in these proposals, and succeeded. To acquire the premium, and the honour of the invention, he engaged a passage to *England* in a ship, just ready to sail from *Philadelphia*. *John Hadley*, Esq. then commanded a ship, lying also in the *Delaware*; and invited the Captain, with whom *Godfrey* was to sail, to dine with him. After dinner he brought out a Quadrant, which he considered as superior to those in common use. His guest told him, that if he would dine with him the next day, he would shew him one, lately invented by a *Philadelphian*, which was much superior to his own. *Hadley* consented, and came the next day, provided with the means of taking an exact description of the new quadrant. After they had dined, the quadrant was produced, and *Hadley* took a description of it. His ship being ready to sail, he fell down the river that night; and, having a very short passage to *England*, procured a quadrant to be made of the same structure. Some weeks afterwards the ship, in which *Godfrey* sailed, arrived in *England*. Here he found among that class of people, who were interested in such a subject, much conversation about *Hadley's* quadrant, as being a new and very happy invention, and much superior to any which had before been known. He procured a sight of the instrument, and found it exactly the same with his own. You may suppose, that he was astonished at this discovery. The Captain, scarcely less astonished at the grossness of the fraud, and deeply wounded by this proof of his own indiscretion, explained the mystery to *Godfrey*. The unhappy man became a maniac. Your countryman was, indeed, ingenious, Sir. I wish he had been honest.



*The Art of Making Masts, Yards, Gaffs, Booms, Blocks, and Oars, as practised in the Royal Navy, and according to the most approved methods in the Merchant service, &c. With a separate volume of large engravings. Second edition, price 1*l*. Steel and Goddard, London. 1816.*

If it were not for shame, now could the whole corps of Panoramists confess, that they have met with a book on which they are not competent to give an opinion. Let it not be thought that all of them are land-lubbers, who know not what a mast, or a yard is made of; but rather, that the treatise on the table, demands the judgment of practical men; of men who have served a long apprenticeship to this branch of operative mathematics; for such it really is. The dimensions of masts, the composition of masts made out of several trees, the conversion of the timber proper for the purpose, the weight and proportions of these indispensable parts of vessels of every size—which are treated on in this work—can only be accurately known by those whose daily study and application has become habit. These particulars are moreover liable to changes, and it may well be supposed that in a nation so nautical as our own, variations will take place from time to time, and under the character of improvements. That there has been room for improvement is clear from the following Orders; and that there still is room, may be surmised without offence: for, to say no more, why might not some of these regulations be generally adopted in merchant vessels, and thereby, difficulties which occur in foreign ports, or under distressing events, be met with greater readiness than is at present possible? We consider these orders as interesting to the whole of the British navy; and therefore insert them; especially as the work, however important and laudable does not allow of an extract.

London, April 24, 1816.

Within a few days of the present date, orders have been issued for the following important alterations in the Royal Navy.

Vol. IV. Lit. Pan. 21. N.S. JULY 1816.

The Fore and Main Masts of all ships are, in future, to be so much alike as to answer for each other. The same rule is to be observed with regard to the Topmasts and their respective Yards.

The Blocks at the Heels of Topmasts are to be discontinued; particularly in line-of-battle ships.

The Topmasts to be made of as small sticks as possible, and the sheave-hole to be placed nearer the heel. The several quarters will thus be brought nearer to the butt, and the sizes of the sticks diminished: but, as some of the rough sticks will work larger one way than the other, in the upper quarters, and thereby increase the circumference of the wood where strength is so requisite, this additional wood is to be left, so as to give the mast an oval circumference. An iron hoop is to be placed below the sheave-hole and above the fel-plate.

The Caps of Topmasts are to have a semi-circle cut at the after-part, with an iron clamp to fit, so as to admit of getting a top-gallant-mast up abaft the topmast, if necessary, when in chase.

Tops and Treatle-trees are to be planed underneath, and the after part of the fore and main tops is to be eighteen inches wider, and the after part of the mizen top one foot wider, than at the chain-plate for the fore-most shrouds. The inside of the Tops, on each side, by the part called Lubber's Hole, is to have a flap and hinges, so that a top-gallant-yard, mast, or a topsail, may pass within it.

Driver-Booms, as used in 1806, are to be reduced two inches in every yard. The length of the gaff to be in proportion to the sail, and three feet added thereto, for the purpose of showing signals.

The Heels of Jib-Booms are to be left square, in order to serve, occasionally, for mizen topmasts; and the Hearts to be prepared conformably thereto.

*The Mountain Boy: a metrical romance.*

By John Bird, Esq. 8vo. price 9*s*. Underwood, London. 1816.

This, says the Advertisement, is the first essay of an inexperienced Muse; it modestly claims but "to afford an innocent amusement for a vacant hour." It is impossible to treat harshly pretensions so little presuming. Those who look in the *Mountain Boy* for the higher style of romance, and for supernatural events, will be disappointed: neither is the versification of that impassioned description which thrills through the heart, and de-

notes a poet who commands the feelings of his readers, whether or not according to their judgment. The piece is not without some good lines; and the whole is easy. The story has the fault of being seen through too early; of suggesting machinery, not afterwards combined essentially with events; and of depicting manners not correctly those of the country, and the people, where the scene is laid. On the coast of Calabria, under the dominion of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, misfortune could have met with no such retirement as the writer describes; a nunnery, or other pious retreat, had been more credible. Neither friar nor priest appears in the tale; an omission completely repugnant to probability; and if the change of habiliments proper to the sex, with the adventures dependent on that disguise, were possible, it is not in Italy, and at Naples, that one who knows that country could have placed them with any expectation of persuading his reader of their reality:—for, after all, the Mountain Boy is a girl; and Julio, though accustomed to tug at the oar, is Juliet, with all the delicacy and fascinations of the most elegant of her sex.

*A Popular Description of St. Paul's Cathedral*; including a brief history of the old and new cathedral, explanations of the monumental designs, and other interesting particulars. Price 1s. 6d. Rivingtons, London.

A neat manual for visitors who desire somewhat further acquaintance with this noble structure than what is rattled over by rote. The particulars of the paintings in the dome, the inscriptions on the monuments lately erected, the sacred service performed, the dimensions, &c. are what intelligent persons would wish to retain in a more permanent form than memory affords.

We could have spared the information that Christianity “certainly flourished under the British monarchs, and in the second century London was an archiepiscopal see.” It is somewhat surprising that, when the history of the introduction of Christianity into Britain has been re-

duced to so great probability as amounts closely to certainty (compare *LIT. PAN. O. S.* Vol. II. p. 837, &c.), that so little notice should be taken of it. Bishop Burgess's opinion coincides with our's:—but, this implies that the truth penetrated into Wales; and the west, while the Pretorian camp in London was unchanged into a Cathedral.

*Socinianism Unmasked: a Review of American Unitarianism, or History of the rise and progress of Unitarian Churches in America*; extracted from the *Panoplist*, a periodical work, published at Boston, North America. Williams, London. 1815.

The nature of this pamphlet may easily be understood from its title; it comprises extracts from letters written in confidence, between friends of the sentiments referred to, in which their system of unbelieving is described in strong colours. As these were private for a long while, the publication of them in a distinct form, has caused considerable sensation among the religious world in America. They have given occasion to severe remarks from the pen of the editor of the *Panoplist*, and these are the more galling, as they are supported by extracts of undeniable authority, selected from documents furnished by the Socinians themselves. We have not seen what the gentlemen of that persuasion have offered in reply, or rather in palliation; no doubt, time will shew it.

*Three Discourses on the Case of the Animal Creation, and the duties of Man to them.* By J. Plumptre, B.D. 12mo. price 3s. Darton, London. 1816.

We are far from thinking the subject treated on in these Discourses, either trivial, or unbecoming the attention of a Christian auditory; nevertheless, we conceive that had the preacher been aware of a visit of Prince William of Gloucester to the University of Cambridge, (as happened when this discourse was delivered, May 8, 1796,) this is not the subject he would have chosen, *unless he had reason*

to believe that his Highness was guilty of the sin to be reprov'd. And of this many are guilty, in various ways, without compromising their character among the public by any overt act of cruelty. Says the Preacher, very justly,

Protection may be said to be *particular*, or *general*; that is, *particular* being shown to the animals under our own immediate care; or *general*, as a governor or common member of the community, whose duty it is to watch and act for general good, and see that the animals enjoy all those privileges and comforts designed them by the Great Father-of-All. And, here, in every country, the king, or chief magistrate, or those who rule and make the laws, are to take care, that the laws commanded by God make, likewise, a part of the laws of the land, and that they be regularly and punctually fulfilled. There are, certainly, many good laws in this country for the protection of animals; but, is the great law of the Sabbath respecting them observed? I have no hesitation in saying, that I conceive the treatment of horses in this country to be a NATIONAL SIN. I say a national sin, because it is of such extent, so well known, and sanctioned by the ruling powers of the nation, contrary to the existing laws. The labouring cattle, in the country, it is to be hoped, for the most part, enjoy the rest of the Sabbath; but, what is to be said of those poor animals, who run upon our roads in travelling, in mail-coaches, in stages, in waggon, and in the carriages of travellers? A show of respect to the law of God is, indeed, made in the metropolis, by no letters coming in, and none going out, upon that day. But the carriages and horses still run, and neither drivers, travellers, nor horses, observe and enjoy the holy rest of the Sabbath. Surely, such a conduct is trifling with God.

We are not altogether of opinion with the ancient Jews, who would not even defend their lives on a Sabbath day; but, we are of opinion, that those who unnecessarily cause their horses, &c. to labour on the Sabbath, have a crime to answer for, in addition to that of violating sacred time;—and they usually do answer for it, in the posture of their affairs.

It is well known, that some have scrupled the use of animal flesh as food; not so this Divine: he knows, though he has not noticed it, that different climates require food of different qualities; and to what he has said, he might have added, that in hotter climates flesh meat

is extremely injurious: it slays equally with the sword. Mr. P. observes,

These passages are abundantly sufficient to satisfy any one, who believes in the Word of God, and will take the trouble to consult it, that the eating of flesh is lawful. The frequency and the measure of this, however, is another question, and must rather be determined by convenience, and by the physician, upon considering the constitution of each individual. I believe, however, that it may be said, in general, that those who have the means of eating animal food, commonly eat too much. Were the rich to eat less, and the poor enabled to procure more, both classes would be the better for it. In particular constitutions and tempers, as for instance, the irascible, an entire abstinence, or nearly so, from flesh and fermented liquors, might be advisable. Instances have been known of angry tempers being cured by living upon the food assigned to our fathers of the world before the flood—the herbs and fruits of the earth. Let it be observed, also, that, when animal food is rendered what is called *high*, either by putrefaction, or preparation, its ill-effects are increased; and that all waste of meat, by reducing a large quantity into a small proportion of essence, is, no doubt, a sin.

The important truth, however, should be suggested to our minds whenever we eat of that which once had life,—that it is not the food originally designed for us, and given to us by our heavenly Father, in a state of innocence,—that it is sin, which has brought death into the world to animals as well as to man,—that sacrifice was not appointed till after the fall, to prefigure the great sacrifice for sin; and the eating of flesh was not permitted till after “the world of the ungodly” had been destroyed by the flood,—that the milder dispensation of the gospel is represented and confirmed to us by an unbloody sacrifice, and “the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world,” gives place to THE BREAD OF LIFE. (John vi. 33.; Matt. xxvi. 26.)

We are not pleased with this writer's allusion to the “nature of animals as corrupt.”—Only rational powers can, properly speaking, exercise volition; and the seat of corruption in rational powers is the will. But, we are displeased with his admission of *beasts* into heaven; and his reference to the *four beasts*, around the throne, in the Revelations. He knows better; and should not have appeared to countenance a vulgar error.

The cause of the Brute Creation has been repeatedly before Parliament, and has been

a theme for the eloquence of Lord Erskine. An annual sermon has been founded at Bath, in behalf of the Animal Creation, and another at Southampton: a society has been established at Liverpool, for the express purpose of preventing cruelty to Brute Creatures; and it is, also, one of the objects of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Several valuable works have been published on the subject: amongst which must be mentioned *Mr. Young's Essay on Humanity to Animals*, published in 1798; several of the Sermons\* preached at the before-mentioned places; and also, one preached by Dr. Barry, at Reading; and, though last, not least, *Mr. Pratt's Poem of the Lower World*. Should these Discourses, thus expanded and revised, tend to promote the same good cause, the author will account himself happy and honoured in his work.

Preface, p. vi.

*A Short Introduction to the Greek Language*; containing Greek precepts, a speech of Clearchus, from Xenophon's *Anabasis*; and the shield of Achilles, from Homer's *Iliad*. 8vo. price 8s. 6d. Murray, London. 1815.

There can be no objection to conveying an acquaintance with the Greek language, direct from plain English, to youth who have previously acquired the necessary knowledge of the parts of speech, and their relative dependence; although, it may generally be supposed, that few will desire to understand Greek, to whom the more familiar and more useful Latin is unknown. It is true, nevertheless, that the mind and memory of children are too often burdened with the stores of learning they are bound to carry; and, therefore, every attempt to lighten the load is commendable. The grammatical part of this tract is confessedly from the *Eton grammar*;—the notes are new, and might bear much canvassing, among the learn-

\* By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, the Rev. Legh Richmond, and the Rev. Richard Mant. There is, also, an excellent little tract, published by Rivingtons, &c. price 3d. entitled, "Thoughts on the Duty of Mercy and Sin of Cruelty to the Brute Creation," taken from an 8vo. volume on the same subject, by Dr. Primatt, published in 1776. With these, also, should be mentioned Mr. Parkinson's "Dangerous Sports;" and, in a very humble way, the Vocal Repository Tract, entitled, *A Word for the Dumb*.

ed. The best and principal part of the work are the Examples, "translated liberally and literally;" with the grammatical analysis. The plan might be greatly extended, and could not fail, when rendered popular, of spreading among us the principles of a language, certainly one of the most interesting to the liberal mind, from a variety of causes.

*Observations on the Chancery Bar*. pp. 31.

Taylor and Hessey, London. 1816.

If the writer had not protested that he has no claims to promotion at the Bar, and that he is not even in progress to it, we should certainly have thought him to be a junior counsel, who finds obstacles to his own advancement in the stationary situation of his elders in the profession. Since this pamphlet was published, something has been done, and more has been said, by the Court, in favour of Junior Counsel, who will hereafter be called on, if we rightly understand, to conduct causes in which they are engaged, notwithstanding the absence of their Seniors, who should lead. This will afford opportunity for display of talent, and cannot fail of being serviceable to merit. Several promotions among the elder Counsel have been lately made; and perhaps more are contemplated. The pamphlet is well written; and the writer is no novice in professionalities.

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

The Biographical Mirror, which was commenced so many years ago, by the late Silvester-Harding, has at length been completed by his son, Mr. G. P. Harding; by the publication of a sixth and concluding part. The whole work now consists of three volumes, quarto; illustrated by 150 portraits of eminent persons that have never before been engraved, and rendered peculiarly interesting by the biographical sketches of the parties represented; in which the abilities of the late Mr. Malone, Mr. Waldron,



and Mr. Brayley, have been engaged in succession.

## FINE ARTS.

The Selection of Engravings from Baron Denon's celebrated Description of Egypt, proceeds rapidly in its publication. It will comprise in twenty-one Parts, at five shillings each, in large folio, the following subjects:—A Portrait of Denon, being the first ever published—five plates of Geographical subjects, Maps, &c.—fifty plates, comprising ninety-nine subjects, Views of Temples, Buildings, &c. ancient and modern, and interesting or remarkable natural objects—five plates, containing one hundred and eight subjects, Antiquities of various kinds—eight plates, ninety subjects, Portraits of remarkable Natives, Modern Dresses, Customs, &c.—fifteen plates, containing sixty-eight subjects, Architectural Details, Geometrical Elevations, Plans, &c.—twenty-nine plates, including four hundred and forty-seven Hieroglyphical subjects, relating to Astronomical Science, Divinities, Ancient Costumes, Sacerdotal Habilliments, Sacrificial Implements; Military Ensigns, Arms, and Accoutrements; Rural Employments, Musical Instruments, Household Furniture, Historical Bas-reliefs, &c. This work will be completed in the course of the present year.

The History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, which was announced a few months ago, by Mr. J. P. Neale, is now in rapid progress; the first part being advertised for publication in autumn. The entire work will form two quarto volumes, of 500 pages, embellished with fifty plates; the greater part of which will be elaborate interior views.

In the course of this month will be published, in two volumes, 4to. price 8l. 8s. in boards, illustrated by numerous fac-similes of scarce and interesting specimens of the art; and further enriched by impressions from original blocks engraved by Albert Durer, An Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving, upon Copper and in Wood; with an account of engravers and their works, from the invention of Chalcography by Maso Finiguerra, to the time of Marc Antonio Raimondi; including observations on some of the first books ornamented with wood-cuts. By William Young Outley, F. S. A.

The Apocrypha to Macklin's Bible, which completes the magnificent edition of the Sacred Scriptures, begun by the late Mr. Macklin, is now published, price 18 guineas in extra boards. It is printed by Mr. Bensley, in a uniform manner with the volumes of the Old and New Testaments, before published; and is, in like manner, embellished with historical engravings by Messrs. Landseer, C. Heath, Bromley, and Golding,

and with head and tail-pieces, wholly by Mr. Landseer; from pictures and drawings which were the last work of the late Mr. De Louthierbourg, R. A.

## MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Creswell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press, A Treatise on Spherics, comprising the elements of spherical geometry and spherical trigonometry.

## MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Mr. George Kerr, of Aberdeen, will soon publish, Observations on the Harveian Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood.

## MISCELLANIES.

On the first of July will be published, in No. XXVI. of the Classical and Biblical Journal, Mr. Bellamy's Answer to the Bishop of St. David's Reasons Why a New Translation of the Bible should not be Published, without a previous statement and examination of all the material passages which may be supposed to be misinterpreted.

Dr. John Ryland proposes to publish an edition of the Works of the late Rev. Andrew Fuller, including several new MSS. and a memoir of the Author, in nine or ten octavo volumes.

In a few days will be published, in 8vo. price 8s. 6d. in boards, the second edition, with an appendix, of a Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome. With an appendix, containing some explanatory notes on Church authority, the character of schism, and the rock on which our Saviour declared that he built his church. By Herbert Marsh, D.D. F.R.S. Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Donovan is printing an Essay on the Origin, Progress, and present State of Galvanism, with a statement of a new theory.

The Author of Botanical Dialogues will soon publish, the Florist's Manual, or Hints for the Construction of a Gay Flower-Garden, with directions for the preservation of flowers from insects, &c.

Preparing for the press, in two octavo volumes, Reliquiae Hearnianae; or, the Genuine Remains of Thomas Hearne. This celebrated antiquary left no less than a hundred and fifty (or more) pocket volumes, written in his own hand, containing what may very justly be termed a Diary of his Pursuits. This diary comprises his opinions on books and persons, a considerable portion of his correspondence, anecdotes of his acquaintance, and indeed of most of the literary and political characters of his day; with a variety of papers on subjects of history and antiquity. From these volumes it is proposed to select such parts as appear the most interesting and authentic; and it is confidently hoped that they will form a work

of great literary interest and curiosity. After the manner of Hearne's own publications, the impression of his Remains will be printed for subscribers only; that is, not a copy more will be wrought off for sale than is subscribed for. The work will go to press immediately upon closing the subscription, in August next, and will be printed of the same size, both large and small papers, as Hearne's other publications. It will be ready for delivery on or about the first of January, 1817.

A new volume of *Paris Chit Chat* (being a third), is in the press: and also a new edition of the preceding volumes. This Work, published in France under the title of *Le Franc Parleur*, will thus be completed. It is a sequel to the *Paris Spectator*.

Dr. Lettson's *Hints* designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science, have been republished in three volumes 8vo. with memoirs of the author, and of James Neild, Esq. and brief notices of many other of Dr. Lettson's friends. The work is embellished with forty plates, ten of which were not in the first edition.

## NOVELS.

A new novel, entitled *Strathallen*, from the pen of Miss Lefanu, will soon be published.

## PHILOLOGY.

Mr. Gilchrist is preparing for publication, *Philosophic Etymology, or Rational Grammar*; containing the nature and origin of alphabetic signs; a canon of etymology; the common system of English grammar examined; and a standard of orthography established.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Author of the *History of the House of Romanoff*, &c. has in the press, and ready for publication, *Thoughts on the Poor Laws*, and on the Improvement of the Condition and Morals of the Poor.

## THEOLOGY.

To be published in a few days, in 8vo. *The Connection between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of the Jewish and Heathen Authors*, particularly that of the classical ages, illustrated, principally with a view to evidence in confirmation of the truth of revealed religion. By Robert Gray, D. D. Prebendary of Durham and of Chichester, and Rector of Bishop Wearmouth.

To be published in a few days, in five volumes 8vo. *Commentaries and Annotations on the Holy Scriptures*: containing, I. Various prolegomenous essays, and short disquisitions on the following subjects: the manuscripts and ancient copies of the Holy Scriptures—ancient versions—the Talmudic writings—the Jewish calendar—ancient coins, weights, and measures—various sects—and other matters connected with the

sacred text. II. Introductions to the Books of the Old and New Testament, and the Apocrypha. III. A series of critical, philological and explanatory notes, partly original, and partly compiled from writers of the first eminence in every age and country. IV. A chronological index, accompanied with synchronisms of the most important epochs and events; a copious index to the subjects of the sacred text; an index to the principal matters of the commentaries and annotations; and four maps. By the Rev. John Hewlett, B.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital; and Lecturer of the United Parishes of St. Vedast-Foster and St. Michael Le-Quern.

## WORKS PUBLISHED.

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

*The Question of the Necessity of the Existing Corn Laws Considered*, in their relation to the agricultural labourer, the tenantry, the landholder, and the country. By Charles Henry Parry, M. D. F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 8s.

*The Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London. Part II. vol. II. 4to. 15s.*

*A Practical Treatise on Rearing Poultry*, &c. By Bonnington Moubray, Esq. The second edition, with additions on the breeding, feeding, and management of swine, &c. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

## BIOGRAPHY.

*Memoirs of Nicholas Ridley*, formerly Bishop of London: intended to convey an idea of the principles, the virtues, and the sufferings of that eminent servant of Christ. 1s.

*Memoirs of Madame la Marquise de la Rochejaqueuin*. Translated from the second edition printed at Paris. With a map of la Vendée. 8vo. 12s.

## BOTANY.

*A System of Physiological Botany*. By the Rev. P. Keith, F.L.S. Vicar of Bethesda, Kent, and Perpetual Curate of Marr, Yorkshire. With plates by Sowerby. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 6s.

## DRAMA.

*Bertram*; or, the Castle of St. Aldobrand; a Tragedy, in five acts, now performing at the Theatre in Drury Lane. By the Rev. R. C. Maturin. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

## FINE ARTS.

*The Fourth Volume of the Antiquities of Athens*, &c. measured and delineated, by James Stuart, F.R.S. F.S.A. and Nicholas Revett, Painters and Architects; and edited by Jos. Woods, Architect: containing 88 plates, besides 15 vignettes, engraved by the best artists; uniformly with the preceding volumes; together with historical and

descriptive accounts of the several subjects: also a portrait of Mr. Revett, from a picture painted by himself, and engraved in the line manner by Isaac Taylor, and memoirs of the lives of the authors. Imp. folio, 71. 7s.

Of Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients; with some account of specimens preserved in England. By James Dallaway, M.B. F.A.S. With thirty engravings, and several wood-cuts. Imp. 8vo. 2l. 8s.

Remarks on Antiquities, Arts, and Letters, during an excursion in Italy, in the years 1802-3. By Joseph Forsyth, Esq. The second edition, with numerous and important corrections and additions, made by the author, previous to his recent decease. 8vo. 15s.

Letters on the Fine Arts, written from Paris during the year 1815. By Henry Milton, Esq. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

## HISTORY.

Hume's History of England, revised for Family Use; with such omissions and alterations as may render it salutary to the young, and unexceptionable to the Christian. By the Rev. George Berkeley Mitchell, A.M. Vicar of St. Mary in Leicester. 8 vols. 8vo. 3l. 12s.

Lectures on the Philosophy of Modern History, delivered in the University of Dublin. By George Miller, D.D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Lecturer on Modern History. Volume I. and II. 8vo. 1l. 14s.

Memorie of the Somervilles; being a history of the baronial House of Somerville, published from the original manuscript, in the possession of the present noble representative of the family. By James, eleventh Lord Somerville. With two portraits, and nine other engravings. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. royal paper, 3l. 3s.

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## Foreign Literary Gazette.

### AUSTRIA.

#### *Instructions in Manufactures, by Science.*

The Emperor of Austria had ordered, until the more formal institution of a *Polytechnic School* in Vienna, that a public course of lectures should be delivered, explaining the application of Chemistry to the Arts, its importance to the purposes of artists, manufacturers, &c. This is to be continued on every Sunday in the year. To carry this plan into execution; invitation has been given to the heads of different professions, who may be willing to afford assistance.—1. To form a fund by means of voluntary donations.—2. To select a man fit for the purpose of conducting the proposed establishment.—3. To fix his salary, and the general expences.—4. To present a plan for the lectures intended.

In consequence of this application from authority, the masters have replied.—1. That these lectures should be perfectly clear and popular.—2. That their principal object should be, to explain to the laborious workmen the chemical combinations and processes in use, separately from the mechanic operations, and to induce them to work according to fixed rules, founded on established chemical principles.—3. That General Chemistry should be taught in such a manner, as to shew the application of its principles to arts and trades, and to explain this to pupils and apprentices by experiments.—4. That at the end of each course of lectures, a few sittings should be held, destined to explain more particularly the marks of goodness and fitness in materials employed, with the means of detecting falsification. M. Joseph Prechtl, Professor in the University of Vienna, is proposed to fill the highest chair of instruction, with a salary of five hundred florins; to which is added the sum of three hundred florins for an assistant. The sum allotted to experiments is fixed at four hundred florins per annum. The voluntary contributions towards forwarding this plan of instruction, amounted, two years ago, to the sum of 295,972 florins; which has proved sufficient to form a permanent fund, the interest of which has hitherto covered all expences.

### DENMARK.

#### *Northern Literature.*

The learned at Copenhagen have been very much engaged, lately, in attention to the ancient literature of the North, and in publishing the result of their researches.

VOL. IV. No. 22. Lit Pan. N. S. July 1.

The principal works which have appeared since the year 1813, are the following—

1. *Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum* by Bivern Hallforden.

2. The last volume of the *Kiaempensisen*, or War Songs; which also contains the Musical Melodies. The whole is now complete in two volumes.

3. The second volume of the *Edda Sæmundi*. This volume contains the songs of the heroes which have any reference to the ancient History of Germany, to the Song of the *Nibelungen*, and to the *Book of Heroes*.

4. A memoir on the importance of the study of the Icelandic language, by Professor Müller, in Danish.

The impression of the Supplement to Ihre's Glossary is not yet begun.

Professor Rasch who has distinguished himself by his writings on the Icelandic language, is returned to that island for the advantage of further acquisitions in that Study.

At the Scandinavian Society, of Copenhagen, April 5, Professor Hornemann read a Memoir, written by Lieut. Wormskiold, on the Geographical Situation of Ancient Greenland.

#### *New Mill: rewarded.*

In the sitting of the Society of Sciences of Copenhagen, March 31, the Society awarded a gratification of seventy-five crowns to M. Oestrup, for the invention of a mill for grinding Tobacco, of which he presented a model. In the same sitting Bishop Münster read a memoir on the religion of the Carthaginians.

Counsellor Classen has given the sum of 2,000 crowns towards the expences of printing the great Danish Dictionary, published by the Society.

#### *Almanacks, Improvement of.*

The central administration of the Patriotic Society of Sleswick Holstein has proposed a prize of twelve ducats on a subject that is certainly of considerable importance to the lower ranks of society. It is—to furnish a collection of popular memoirs proper to appear in the Yearly Almanacks, comprising observations suited to the capacity of the inferior classes, on subjects interesting to the country at large.

The intention of this proposal is evident: it is to banish the nonsense which from generation to generation has descended in these vehicles of popular instruction. Notwithstanding the change of hands, and the visible change of style among ourselves, there is yet far too much of the old

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heaven remaining. The introduction of better matter, the cultivation of a better spirit, the exposure of error, and the establishment of truth, by means of these annual addresses to those whose small learning has but little leisure, is, in fact, an object worthy of the nation's concern. We know, that an Almanack is a bosom friend in many a chimney corner, where it exerts an influence that only Truth should produce.

## FRANCE.

*Late Queen's last Letter.*

Among the curiosities of the day, we must not entirely pass over the *fac simile* copies of the last letter, or will, of Marie Antoinette of Austria, Queen of France, written Oct. 18, 1793. It has been copied with the most scrupulous exactness, by more than one engraver, at Paris.

*Roses and Lilies.*

The Work on Lillies, by M. Redouté, which has been some years in a course of publication, is at length concluded in *Eighty* numbers, forming eight volumes in folio: the price is 3,200 fr. (£150) subscription price. This seems to be a sufficient homage paid to a single flower, which however, presents among the curious, a great variety of species, each marked by its proper form, manners, and beauties.

M. Redouté, whose work on Lillies is now closed, proposes to direct his attention to a similar work on Roses. He observes, very justly, that the culture of the Rose is of late become a subject of study among a great number of naturalists and amateurs:—that most gardens of any magnitude, contain collections of roses, more or less extensive; while this beautiful flower, by its form, its fragrance, and its colours, has established its reputation, as an object of fashion, and, in short, may be deemed popular.

When the Rose was less in request, a small number of varieties was all that was known; and these were placed in gardens without much consideration or display; but, now, the number of beautiful species is increased, and these are more sought after and preferred.

The Author proposes to treat the Rose as he has already treated the Lilly; that is to say, to furnish an exact representation of each species, drawn from nature, with a summary description; the whole coloured, &c. with strict fidelity. The subscription price for each number, containing six plates, is about sixteen shillings.

Dr. Montucci occupies himself incessantly in advancing his *Dictionary of the Chinese Language*. About the end of the

year 1814, he had cut 14,900 new characters; and he expected to be able to complete the number wanted—not being many more than 10,000, before the present year was far advanced.

The principal French Journals, at present, in a course of publication, are,

*Magazin Encyclopedique*, or Journal of Sciences, Letters, and Arts; by the Chevalier Millin. Yearly subscription, 42 francs.

*Annales de l'Agriculture Française*; by M. M. Tessier and Bosc. Subscription, 25 Francs.

*Bibliothèque Physico-Economique*, by Arthus Bertrand. Subscription, 10 francs.

*Annales de Chimie*, Subscription, 21 fr.

*Journal de Médecine*, by Dr. J. J. Leroux Price, 10 francs.

*Gazette de Santé*, by Drs. Gardanne, Pinel, Poulet, Montégre. Subscription, 18 francs.

*Journal de Physique, de Chemie, d'Histoire Naturelle, et des Arts*, By J. C. de la Metherie. Subscription, 27 francs.

*Journal des Mines*. Subscription, 21 fr.

*Journal des Audiences de la Cour de Cassation*, By J. B. Jalbert. Subscription 24 francs.

*Journal du Palais*. Subscription, 50 francs.

*Journal du Commerce, de Politique, et de Littérature*. Subscription 68 francs.

*Bulletin de la Société d'encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*, By J. N. Barbier de Wémar. Subscription, 30 francs.

*Bibliothèque Britannique*, chez Magimel. Subscription, 42 francs.

*Journal Général des Theatres*, By Ricard. Subscription, 42 francs.

\*. \* The prices marked are those charged at Paris.

## GERMANY.

The fertility of the German writers is astonishing, says an author; if any body doubts it, let him examine the *Bibliothèque de Belles Lettres*, or Catalogue of the best works which have appeared in Germany, in the department of novels, poems, theatrical pieces, collections, theoretical works, and translations, printed at Berlin. The whole exceeds eighty pages in octavo.

*Liberal Donations: encouragement.*

The Elector of Hesse has assigned a sum of 4,000 rix-dollars, for the revival and encouragement of several establishments appertaining to the University of Marburg; such as the library, the botanic

garden, the institution of midwifery, the chemical laboratory, and the veterinary school. At the head of this last establishment, is Professor Busch, of the same university, who has lately published the fourth and last volume of his *Veterinary Treatment*.

*Learned Societies resumed.*

After a long interruption the Society of Natural History at Halle has resumed its sittings. The first took place July 8, 1814, when several interesting subjects were treated; and since that time the researches of the members have been continued.

The Botanical Society at Ratisbon, has resumed the publication of its *Transactions* in a new series, of which one (or two) volumes is published, in large quarto.—This work, with many others, had been interrupted by public circumstances; it will now, we trust, proceed without intermission.

The first Memoir describes the present state of Botanical Studies, and urges the necessity of facilitating the acquisition of them. Other papers relate to various plants, &c.

*Society of Sciences at Göttingen.* In the sitting of Nov. 9, 1814, was read a Report on a new Method of unrolling the MSS. found at Herculaneum. The author, M. Sickler, requested the Society to name a Committee to examine his method; with this the Society complied; they give their opinion that the method has succeeded very well, with certain papers and cards, partially burnt, of which specimens were shewn; but whether it would succeed with the Herculaneum MSS. themselves, in their different states of carbonization, could only be determined by experiments made on the MSS.

*New Steam Engine.*

The Comte de Buquoy has lately published at Prague, a description of a Steam Engine, which he describes as being practicable any where, and of very moderate cost. It was constructed in 1813 in one of the coal mines in Bohemia. It is possible that this instrument might repay the attention of an English mechanician. The work has a plate.

*New Journals proposed.*

M. de Lindenau, Director of the Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, has lately issued a Prospectus, written in Latin and German, of a new Journal, appropriated to Astronomy, Geography, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c. under the title of *Zeitschrift für Astronomie*, or Journal of Astronomy and Analogous Sciences. It will be continued monthly, and is intended

to supply the place of M. Zach's *Correspondance Astronomique*.

M. Zach is retired to Genoa, where he proposes to publish his future observations in a Journal that will be printed both in the French and the Italian languages; but he means, nevertheless, to continue his favours to this successor of his old concern.

Dr. Ch. E. Schmidt of Hildeburghausen, announces a new periodical work under the title of *The German League*. This publication will contain a selection of public documents and official pieces, the greater part unpublished.—Memoirs on different points of civil law, as likely to be in operation, in future, in Germany.—Critical Analysis of new works relating to these subjects.

The French Journals and lighter works of the same nature, have certainly, an appropriate interest among the literati: this has been felt in Germany, where they have long maintained a certain popularity. Messrs. Henri and Richard, announce a work, to be supported in conjunction, that is intended to supersede the occasion for those foreign communications. It will appear periodically, and will be formed of extracts, critical analyses, and annunciations referring to the following objects.

1. The most interesting Memoirs on the events of the times.—2. Extracts from the descriptions and observations afforded by the best modern travellers.—3. Biographical Notices of distinguished contemporaries.—4. Historical illustrations of passing events.—5. Pictures of national manners, and character.—6. Selections from the most striking passages of the romances, tales, novels, fables, poems, &c. which daily visit Germany in great numbers.—7. Critical Analyses of the most considerable French works.—8. Extracts from the French literary Journals. The title of the work will be *Le Nouvelliste Français*.

HOLLAND.

M. D. G. Kieser has published at Haarlem, in a quarto volume of 250 pages, his *Memoir on the Organization of Plants*, that obtained the prize from the Teylerian Society at Haarlem, in 1812. It comprizes a complete Treatise on the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants, concluded by a view of the resemblances among the elementary organs, the anatomical systems, the interior and exterior organs of plants, &c.

The author has published a portion of the Memoir, with additions, under the title of *Elemente der Phytonomie*, &c. This is accompanied by six plates, and treats on the conformation, or anatomy, of this di-

vision of the wonderful productions of creative power.

#### HUNGARY.

*National science, promoted.*

M. Jacques Ferdinand de Miller, director of the National Museum of Hungary, is on the point of publishing the first volume of *Acta Musei Nationalis Hungarici*. It will contain the history of this establishment, with critical notes of valuable MSS. preserved in the Museum. The Natural History department of this Museum already occupies the new station assigned it by Count Bathyani. The library, with the cabinet of medals, antiquities, &c. are in preparation for removal to the same structure.

*One good turn deserves another.*

The Protestant preacher, Gideon Deaky has published at Presburgh, in the Hungarian language, *An Apology for the character and conduct of Pope Pius VII.* We hope that, in return, Pope Pius VII. will send the Protestant preacher, Gideon Deaky, a full and complete pardon for all his sins; with absolution ordinary and extraordinary, and a proper assortment of indulgences, which may stand him instead of an apology for his character and conduct.

#### ITALY.

*Italian Society of Sciences and Arts*, at Leghorn. This Society is divided into four classes, the first of which investigates moral philosophy, history, legislation, statistics, and politics. The second, devotes itself to mathematical and philosophical sciences, including also medicine. The third to Philosophy and Belles Lettres; and the fourth to the Fine Arts. This Society is, however, somewhat slow in its publications, no doubt, owing to the calamitous circumstances under which it has suffered of late years. It is now some years since it published the last two volumes of memoirs, under the title of *Atti dell' Accademia Italiana*, &c.

*Discoveries at Pompeii.*

It is proper that we should record a Volume by M. A. L. Millin, printed at Naples in 1813, under the title of a Description of the Tombs which were discovered at Pompeii in the year 1812. It is illustrated by seven plates; and is more particularly worthy of notice on account of the very learned notes which accompany it, in which the author illustrates many particulars of the customary rites at funerals practised among various ancient nations.

M. Mazoi has published at Naples, the first part of *Ruins of Pompeii*, in large folio, with plates. This work comprizes among other things, a description of the Tombs discovered in that city, some of which have been described by M. Millin, and which are also included in the great work that the Royal Academy of Naples is preparing on the Ruins of Pompeii, as soon as the excavations are further advanced.

#### PRUSSIA.

The Academy of Sciences of Berlin has proposed for the year 1816, the following Prize Question:—

To determine by a critical examination, of what may be found in the ancients, and by comparing these with monuments still existing, the relations which formerly subsisted between the Greeks and Egyptians respecting religion, customs, sciences, and arts; and to demonstrate, if it be possible, that the different ideas on these subjects found among the Greeks, have been transmitted to them from the Egyptians: also, the medium of communication of such ideas. The prize is one hundred ducats.

#### RUSSIA.

*New Journal.*

*Russische Sammlung*, &c. Collection of Russian Natural History and Medicine: to be published in numbers at Riga.

This is a new Journal, of which the first number only has yet appeared. The editors propose to collect the memoirs of Russian writers on the state and progress of Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Medicine, comprising whatever experiments or observations, on natural phenomena, or on any branch of the medical art, may come to their knowledge. Secondly, to promote the progress of Science, generally, and of the Curative Art, in particular, by observations on the difference of climates, productions, peoples, their state of health, or of disease, &c. The present state of medicine, the progress of literature, referring to it, all public orders which affect its establishments, colleges, scientific collections. &c. The plan embraces the three distinctions of medicine, the popular, the legal, and the veterinary.

#### SWEDEN.

*Literary Societies.*

The Literary Societies existing in Stockholm are 1. *The Academy of Sciences*, founded March 31, 1741. This institution, a few years ago, counted ninety-six ordinary members, and sixty honorary in foreign parts. It possesses a museum, a library, and an observatory. 2. *The Academy of Belles Lettres, History, and Anti-*



quities, founded by King Adolphus Frederic in 1659: 3. *The Swedish Academy*, founded in imitation of the French Academy, in 1786, by Gustavus III. The number of its members is fixed at eighteen. Beside these are—A Military Academy—A Patriotic Society—A Society *Pro Patria*,—an Agricultural Society—an Academy of Painting and Sculpture—and an Academy of Music.

*The Medical Society of Stockholm*, is the only one of its kind now existing in Sweden. It was formed and founded in a friendly meeting of seven physicians, Messrs. de Schulzthelm, Hagstroem, Gahn, Gadelius, Gifren, and de Traufenfeld. It was constituted a public Medical Society, by a Decree of the Government dated December 31, 1807, and assembled for the first time, October, 25, 1808, to settle its organization. Its first open Session was October 2, 1810. The King has granted it the privilege of free postage throughout the kingdom, in order to facilitate the means of its correspondence.

Its annual meeting is usually held in October. The ordinary meetings are held every Tuesday, for the purpose of deliberating on the different diseases which have appeared, for reading correspondence, &c.

The Society possesses a considerable library, especially of foreign books, with the medical journals of all foreign parts.—It has, also, formed a museum of Natural History, Anatomy, instruments of Surgery, &c. and it publishes a Journal under the title of *Svenska Lækare Sællskapet Handlingar*.

#### WESTPHALIA.

A Political Journal, said to be well conducted, under the title of *Neue Fackeln*, &c. New Flambeaux, lately reached as far as three volumes; when it sunk, apparently for want of support:—and rumour affirms, that it wanted support, because its principal object was, to expose the defects and abuses which existed in the administration of the ci-devant kingdom of Westphalia. If these grievances were weighty, and if the exposure of them was intended to obtain a remedy, by enlightening the public officers, we are sorry this work should fail;—but, if it were of a jacobinical cast, and contributed to render the people discontented, without adequate cause, we cannot but consider its want of success as a proof that the Westphalians have had *quite enough* of the blessings attendant on Political alterations.

## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE

## BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

### ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

THE following appointment concerns not India only, but the British nation, and the Christian world at large. Very rarely have our Sovereigns had occasion to appoint Bishops in parts so distant, and we recollect at this moment, no other than the Bishop of Quebec, in the British Settlements, and a Bishop consecrated for the purpose of transmitting the succession in the United States of America. What effect this Ecclesiastical Establishment may have on the heathen of India, time will shew: and when India breaks off its present connection with Britain—for certainly it will not be eternal—this provision for succeeding Church Officers, may have important consequences. We understand, that already the presence of their Bishop has had its influence on the higher officers, among the Europeans. Our pages record various efforts made and making to spread Christianity in that country, to which every well disposed mind must earnestly wish that this measure also may essentially contribute.

EXTRACT FROM THE LETTERS PATENT GRANTED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, ON BEHALF OF HIS MAJESTY, UNDER DATE 2D MAY, 1814.

... "AND we do by these presents give and grant to the said Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, and his successors, Bishop of Calcutta, full power and authority to confer the orders of deacon and priest, to confirm those that are baptized and come to years of discretion, and to perform all the other functions peculiar and appropriated to the office of a Bishop, within the limits of the said see, but not elsewhere—such Bishop and his successors having been first duly ordained or consecrated Bishops according to the form prescribed by the liturgy of the Church of England,—and also by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissary, or commissaries, to exercise jurisdiction, spiritual and ecclesiastical, in and throughout the said see and diocese, ac-

cording to the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England, which are lawfully made and received in England, in the several causes and matters hereinafter in these presents expressed and specified, and no other. And for a declaration of our royal will concerning the special causes and matters in which we will that the aforesaid jurisdiction shall be exercised, we have further given and granted, and do by these presents give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors, full power and authority by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissary or commissaries, by him or them to be thereunto specially authorized, to grant licences to officiate to all ministers and chaplains of all the churches or chapels, or other places within the said diocese, wherein divine service shall be celebrated according to the rites and liturgy of the Church of England, and to visit all such ministers and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in holy orders, of the united Church of England and Ireland, resident in their said diocese, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power and correction, ecclesiastical, that may be requisite in the premises; as also to call before him or them, or before his or their commissary or commissaries, at such competent days, hours and places whatsoever, when and as often as to him or them shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid ministers, chaplains, priests, or deacons in holy orders of the united Church of England and Ireland, or any of them, and to enquire by witnesses to be sworn in due form of law, and by all other lawful ways and means, by which the same may be best and most effectually done, as well as concerning their morals as their behaviour, in their said offices and stations respectively. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said Bishop and his successors, and his and their commissary and commissaries, to administer all such oaths as are accustomed and may by law be administered, according to the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England, and to punish and correct the aforesaid chaplains, ministers, priests and deacons in holy orders of the united Church of England and Ireland, according to their demerits, whether by deprivation, suspension, or other such ecclesiastical censure or correction as they would be liable to, according to the ecclesiastical laws aforesaid. And for the further accomplishment of our intention, and for aiding the said Bishop of Calcutta, according to the laws and customs of the united Church of England and Ireland, in the due and canonical superintendence of ecclesiastical

persons and affairs, we do hereby erect found and constitute one archdeaconry in and over the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to be styled the archdeaconry of Calcutta, and one other archdeaconry in and over the presidency of Fort St. George on the Coast of Coromandel, to be styled the archdeaconry of Madras, and also one other archdeaconry in and over the presidency of the island of Bombay, on the coast of Malabar, to be styled the archdeaconry of Bombay;—all such archdeacons to be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop's see of Calcutta. And to the end that this our intention may be carried into due effect, We, having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity, and prudence of our beloved Henry Lloyd Loring, M. A. John Mousley, M. A. and George Barnes, M. A. do name and appoint him the said H. L. Loring, to be archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Calcutta; and him the said J. Mousley to be archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Madras; and him the said G. Barnes, to be archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Bombay—the said archdeacon shall within his archdeaconry be assisting to the Bishop of Calcutta, in the exercise of such episcopal jurisdiction and functions as we have hereby been pleased to limit to the said Bishop, according to the duty of an archdeacon by the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England. And we do further will, ordain and declare, that each of the said archdeacons shall within his archdeaconry be, and be taken to be, without further appointment, the commissary of the said Bishop and his successors, and shall exercise jurisdiction in all matters aforesaid, according to the duty and function of a commissary by the said ecclesiastical laws. We will and do by these presents declare and ordain, that in all grave matters of correction which are accustomed, according to the practice of the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England, to be judicially examined, the same shall in like manner be judicially examined and proceeded in before the said Bishop and his successors, or his or their commissary or commissaries aforesaid, in their respective archdeacons in which the party to be proceeded against shall reside; and all such causes shall be proceeded in to final sentence in due form of law.

*Prospects of Trade up the Country.*

Extract of a letter from Fatty Ghur (Upper Province, Hindostan), June, 1814: "I give you the earliest notice of what I think, a commercial opening, which may be beneficial. Our possession of Kamaoun,

which we shall retain, and which cannot be wrested from us, gives us a free and commodious route (through the vast ridge of the Hemaleh mountains) into Tartary. All the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Pass are delighted at getting us close to them, the Goorkas having been very bad neighbours indeed. They have explained the trade which they carry on. From their statement it appears clear, that there will be an immense market for fine cloth of lively colours, coarse woollens and hardware. They have a good deal of money current among them, and they have valuable articles (musk, borax, gums, &c.) for barter. In short, we believe that an extensive trade might be carried on with much profit in this new channel."

#### SERINGAPATAM: UNHEALTHY.

The Commander in Chief of Madras has set out for Seringapatam, for the purpose of examining that place, and of ascertaining whether it would be practicable to do away the same as a military station, on account of the extreme unhealthiness of its climate. His Majesty's 34th regiment, when it went there about a year since, was 1000 strong, but last month it could not muster 300 men on parade. The native troops are equally affected.

#### CEYLON.

The naval depot of stores having been removed from Madras to Trincomalee, and Commissioner Puget having arrived there, that place had become the permanent port of naval rendezvous.

#### JAVA.

*Further Extracts from a Discourse delivered by the Governor, to the Literary and Scientific Society of Java, Sept. 10, 1816.*

The following particulars are among the most curious which have reached this country. The existence of two languages, in which conversation is held at the same time, by persons of different ranks, would scarcely be tolerated as a stage trick on the European Theatre. It seems to annul the very purpose of language, which is communication. That different languages, or rather perhaps dialects, were in use among different ranks, speaking among themselves, was well known, and in fact, this is the great distinction of the Mandarins in China. Even in Europe, the learned have a language of their own, as the Latin for the faculty, &c.—So it was for the church, and still is in Romish Countries; and so it was among

the lawyers, when pleadings, statutes, and briefs, were in Norman French.

We take this opportunity of reporting in favour of our own language, that it is now making progress among a people hitherto deemed almost inaccessible; *E. gr.*

#### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN JAPAN.

The fact, that the English language is studied by order of the Emperor, and English books eagerly asked for in Japan, strongly marks the age in which we live, and the progress of human intercourse. "It is an extraordinary fact, that notwithstanding the determination of the empire of Japan not to enter into foreign commerce, the English language, for seven years past, since the visit of Captain Pellou, has, in obedience to an edict of the Emperor, been cultivated with considerable success, by the younger members of the College of Interpreters, who, indeed, on occasion of Dr. Ainslie's mission, were anxious in their inquiries after English books." Mr. Raffles says, a commerce between this country and Japan might easily be opened; and we find it rumoured, that the court of Directors of the East India Company is far from differing greatly in opinion with this gentleman upon the subject.

It happily appears that the obstacles which presented themselves against the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the Eastern Islands are gradually giving way, through the indefatigable exertion of Governor Raffles.

#### GEOLOGICAL CONSTITUTION OF JAVA.

The geological constitution of Java appears to be exclusively volcanic, without any admixture whatever of the primitive or secondary mountains of the Asiatic continent, while Sumatra, with Banca, appear to be a continuation and termination of the immense chain of mountains which pervades great part of Asia, and runs off finally in a direction north-west to south-east. Java deviates from the direction of Sumatra and the peninsula of Malacca, in striking off directly west and east. In this direction it is followed by the larger of the adjacent islands of Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Endi, and Timor; and by many smaller, which contribute to constitute an extensive series. This direction, as well as the constitution of all the islands enumerated, indicates the existence of an extensive volcanic chasm in this part of the globe, running, for many degrees, almost parallel with the equator. The consequences of Java being exclusively volcanic are, that while Sumatra abounds in me-

tals, Java, generally speaking, is destitute of them; that, while in Sumatra there are many extensive tracts, sterile, and unfavourable to vegetation, Java, with few exceptions, is covered with a soil in the highest degree fertile, luxuriant and productive of every species of vegetation.

#### LANGUAGES OF JAVA.

The Javanese language, properly so called, is distinguished by a division between what may be considered as the vernacular language of the country, used by the common people among themselves, and which is adopted when addressing an inferior, and what may be considered as a second or court language, adopted by all inferiors when addressing a superior. The same construction, as well as the idiom of the language, is, I believe, pretty generally preserved in both the languages; the latter, however, consists of a more extensive class of foreign words which would appear to have been picked and culled for the purpose. Where different words have not been found from the common language of the country, an arbitrary variation in the sound of the word belonging to the common language is adopted, as in changing the word *prago* into *pragi*, *dadi* into *dados*, *Jawa* into *Jawi*, &c. and, the more effectually to render the polite language distinct, not only are the affirmatives and negatives, as well as the pronouns and prepositional varied, but the auxiliary verbs and particles are in general different.

So effectually, indeed, does this arbitrary distinction prevail, that in the most common occurrences and expressions, the language that would be used by a superior bears not the slightest resemblance to what, with the same object, would be used by an inferior. Thus when a superior would say to an inferior, "You have been sick a very long time," he would in the common or vernacular language use the words, "*Lakas teman goni loro*;" while an inferior, using the court language would to the same purport, say "*Lami terus genipun sakit*." If the former would ask the question "is your child a boy or a girl?" he would use the words, "*Anak kiro wadon opo lanang*;" but the latter would express himself, "*Putro hijang'un diko, istri pu-napo?*" Again, would the former observe "that the people of Java, both men and women, like to preserve the hair of the head" he would say "*Wongpulu Jawa lanang wadon podo ng'ing'u rambut*;" while the latter would use the words, "*Titiang keng nusa Jawi istri jalar sami ng'ing a remo*, &c."

It is not, however, to be supposed that these languages are so separated that the one is studied and attained exclusively of the other; for, while one is the language of address, the other must be that of reply; and the knowledge of both is indispensable to those who have occasion to communicate with persons of a different rank from themselves. In the polite language, Kawi words are frequently introduced by the party, either to shew his reading, or evince a higher mark of respect. The Kawi, however, is, more properly a dead language, the language of literary compositions of the higher class; and is, to the Javanese, what the Sanscrit is to the languages of Hindostan, and the Pali to the Birman and Siamese: how far it may assimilate to either, must remain to be decided by more accurate comparison and observation, than we have yet had opportunity to make. It is in this language that the more ancient and celebrated of the literary performances of the country are written; and it is probable that it will be found, that while the general language of Java possesses, in common with all the more cultivated languages of the Archipelago, a considerable portion of Sanscrit terms, the court-language is still more replete with them; and that the Kawi, and particularly that which is reckoned most ancient, and which is decyphered from inscriptions on stone and copper-plates, is almost pure Sanscrit. The construction and idiom in these inscriptions is no longer comprehended by the Javanese, and there are but few whose intelligence and acquaintance with the terms used, enables them to give even a faint notion of their meaning.

#### WRITTEN LANGUAGE, AND POETRY.

In both the Sunda and Javanese languages the same written character is in use; and it has not yet been traced whether the former ever had a separate written character or not; at a place, however, called Batu Tulis, on the site of the ancient capital of Pajajaran, is preserved an inscription on stone in very rude characters; and several similar inscriptions in the same character have been recently discovered at Kuali in Cheribon, where some of the descendants of the princes of Pajajaran took refuge. This character, till lately appeared widely different from any other yet noticed in Java, but is now found to contain some of the letters and vowel marks in common with the Javanese. The date inscribed on the stone at Batu Tulis has fortunately been decyphered, and the character was doubtlessly used by the Sunda people at the period of



the destruction of the western government of Pajajaran.

No less than seven different characters are represented to have been in use at different periods of Javanese history; and although those at present adopted appear at first sight to be very different from the more ancient, yet, on examination, the one may without much difficulty be traced to the other, by observing the gradual alterations made from time to time. Specimens of these different characters with the periods in which they were respectively used, are submitted to the inspection of the Society; and I regret that the absence of an engraver precludes them from appearing in the volume of our Transactions.

The Literature of Java, however much it may have declined in latter days, must be still considered as respectable. The more ancient historical compositions are mostly written in the Kawi language, to which frequently the meaning of each word, and a paraphrase of the whole in Javanese, is annexed. Of these compositions those most highly esteemed are the *Brata Yudha* or Holy War, and a volume entitled *Romo* or *Rama*, the former descriptive of the exploits of Arjuno, and the principal heroes whose fame is recorded in the celebrated Indian poem of the *Mahabarat*, the latter of those who are distinguished in the *Ramayana*. These poems are held by the Javanees of the present day in about the same estimation as the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer are by Europeans.

The belief is general among the Javanees, that the scene of this celebrated romance is in Java. They point out the different countries which are referred to, such as *Hastina*, *Wirata*, and others in different districts of the island, which have since assumed more modern names; and the supposed mansion of Arjuno, as before noticed, is still traced upon *Gunung Prahu*.

These works, in common with almost every composition in the language, are composed in regularly measured verses; and, as far as we can judge, from the partial translations which have been made from them, through the medium of the Javanees, they do credit to the power of the language and the genius of the poet.

Historical compositions are divided into two general classes, termed *Pakam* and *Babat*; under the former are considered the *Romo* and *Brata Yudha*; the institutions and regulations for princes and the officers of state and law, entitled *Kopo Kopo*, *Jogol Muda* and *Koutoro*; works on astronomy and judicial astrology, termed *Wuku*; and works on moral conduct, re-

gulations and ancient institutions, termed *Niti Sastro* and *Niti Projo*. Under the *Babat* are classed chronological, and other works on modern history, since the establishment of the empire of Mataram.

There are in use, for ordinary and popular compositions, five different kinds of regular measured stanzas, termed *Tembang*, adapted to the subject treated of, whether heroic, amorous, or otherwise; these are termed *Asmoran Dono*, *Dandang Gula*, *Sinom*, *Durmo* and *Pangkur*. In the higher compositions, and particularly in the *Kawi*, these measures are still more varied, and in number upward of twenty, twelve of which correspond in name with the stanzas used in the poetry of continental India.

In repeating these compositions, they are chaunted, or rather drawled out, in regular metre, according to rules laid down for the long and short syllables. Dramatic representations of various kinds form the constant recreation of the higher classes of society, and the most polished amusement of the country. These consist of the *Wayang Kulit* or scenic shadows, in which the several heroes of the drama, represented in a diminutive size, are made to perform their entrances and exits behind a transparent curtain. The subjects of these representations are taken either from the more ancient works of the *Brata Yudha* or *Romo*, and then denominated *Wayang Purwo*, or from the history of *Panji*, the most renowned hero of Java story, and then termed *Wayang Gedog*. The *Wayang Wong*, in which men personify the heroes of the *Brata Yudha* and *Romo*, is also termed *Wayang Purwo*. They have also the *Topeng*, in which men wearing masks, personify those immortalized in the history of *Panji*; and the *Wayang Klitik* or *Koritchil*, not unlike a puppet-show in Europe, in which diminute wooden figures personify the heroes of *Mayapahit*.

These dramatic exhibitions are accompanied by performances on the *Gamelan*, or musical instruments of the Javanees, of which there are several distinct sets; the *Salindro*, which, accompanies the performances from the *Brata Yudha* and *Romo*, as well as the *Topeng*; the *Pelog* which accompanies the *Wayang Gedog*; the *Kodok*, *Ngokek*, *Chara Bali*, *Senenan*, and others. The Javanees music is peculiarly harmonious, but the gamut is imperfect.

#### *Opium prohibited.*

A Proclamation of the government of Batavia is likely to reduce the consumption of opium in the island of Java, to one tenth of its present demand, and letters

from China state, that the Viceroy and Mandarins are endeavouring by every possible means, to prevent the sale and use of this article, which has hitherto formed such an important article of exportation from this country.

#### *Conspiracy Detected.*

An alarming conspiracy has been discovered at Java, which had for its object the destruction of the European officers, and the independence of the native authorities. The Emperor's brother, who stood deeply implicated, has been delivered over to the government, and all is again quiet. It is understood, that the cause of discontent arises from the anticipation of the island being transferred to the Dutch, a measure viewed by all classes of the natives with great disgust; and although the spirit of insubordination is at present quelled, so long as the cause remains, we fear the permanent peace of the island can scarcely be reckoned on. The centre of the conspiracy, it appears, was with the light infantry volunteer battalion, stationed at the native courts in the island who had been in intrigue with the court of Solo. Our advices are dated the 9th of January, 1816.

#### CELEBES.

The most ancient state, of which tradition makes mention in Celebes, is Luhu or Luwu, situated in the inner part of the Bay of Boni, and the Galigas, or historical romances, are replete with the adventures and exploits of *Sawira Gading*, the first chief of that country, who is said to have extended his dominions to the straits of Malacca. Next to Luhu, the empire of Goa has the greatest claims to antiquity; and a period is mentioned when this state extended its influence to Achin, Manilla, Sulu, Ternate, and the whole of the Spice-Islands.

The Macassar and Bugis tribes are known to be the most bold, adventurous, and enterprising of all the people of the Eastern Islands. They were formerly celebrated for their fidelity and their courage; and, for this reason, were employed, like the Swiss in Europe, in foreign armies. They served in those of Siam, Cambodia, and other countries, and also as guards to their own princes.

The most singular political feature in Celebes, is that of an elective monarchy, limited by an aristocracy generally hereditary, and exercising feudal authority over the minor chiefs and population, at all times prepared to take the field; a constitution of civil society which, however

common in Europe, is perhaps, without parallel in Asia, where we seldom witness any considerable departure from the despotic sway of an individual. The whole of the states, in that portion of Celebes to which I have alluded, are constituted on the peculiar principle stated:—the prince is chosen from the royal stock by a certain number of counsellors, who also possess the right of subsequently removing him. These counsellors are themselves elected from particular families of the hereditary chiefs of provinces; and, such is their influence, that the prince can neither go to war, nor indeed, adopt any public measure, except in concert with them. They have the charge of the public treasure, and also appoint the prime minister. The prince cannot himself take the personal command of the army; but the usage of the country admits of a temporary resignation of office for this purpose; in which case, a regent succeeds provisionally to the rank of chief, and carries on the affairs of Government in concert with the majority of the council. Women and minors are eligible to election in every department of the state, from the prince down to the lowest chief; and, when this takes place, an additional officer having a title which literally means "support", or "prop," is appointed to assist. Some variation is observable in the states. In Boni, the prince is elected by the *Orang Pitu*, or seven hereditary counsellors. In Goa, the prince is chosen by ten counsellors, of whom the first minister, termed *Bechara Buta* is one. This last officer is himself first appointed by the Council of Nine, termed the Nine Banners of the country; but in the exercise of his office he possesses very extraordinary powers. He can even remove the prince himself, and call upon the electors to make another choice. The inferior chiefs or *kraings*, who administer the dependent province are appointed by the government, and not elected by a provincial council, although in the exercise of their office their power is in like manner limited. The number of the council varies, in different provinces, from two to seven.

War is decided upon in the council of state; and, so forcibly is the desperate ferocity and barbarism of the people depicted by the conduct they observe on these occasions, and in their subsequent proceedings towards their enemies, that however revolting the contemplation of such a state of society may be, it forms too striking a trait in their character to be omitted. War being decided upon by the prince in council, the assembled chiefs, after sprink-

ling their banners with blood, proceed to take a solemn oath, by dipping their creeses in a vessel of water, and afterwards dancing around the bloody banner, with frantic gesture and a strange contortion of the body and limbs, so as to give the extended creese a tremulous motion. Each severally imprecates the vengeance of the Deity against his person, if he violates his vow. An enemy is no sooner slain, than the body is decapitated, and treated with every indignity which the barbarous triumph of savages can dictate. The heads are carried on poles, or sent in to the Lord-paramount. Some accounts go so far as to represent them devouring the raw heart of their subdued enemy, and, whatever shadow of doubt humanity may throw over this appalling fact, it cannot be denied that their favourite meal is the raw heart and blood of the deer. This latter repast is termed *Lor Dara*, or the feast of the *Bloody Heart*, which they are said to devour, as among the Battas, in the season when limes and salt are plentiful.

This, however, is viewing them on the worst side of their character, with immediate reference to their conduct in war, and to practices found to prevail among that portion of the population labouring under restrictions on foreign commerce: there are other points of view in which it may be more favourably considered.

The inhabitants of the Wadju districts in particular, are celebrated for their enterprize and intelligence—extending their commercial speculations, with a high character for honourable and fair dealing, from the western shores of Siam to the eastern coast of New Holland. Women, as before observed, take an active part in all public concerns, and are, in no instance, secluded from society, being on a perfect equality with the men. The strongest attachment that is conceivable is felt for ancient customs, and relics of antiquity are held in the highest possible veneration. They are slow and deliberate in their decisions, but these, once formed, are final. Agreements once entered into are invariably observed on their part, and a Bugis is never known to swerve from his bargain. That natural politeness which characterizes the various nations and tribes distinguished by wearing the criss or creese, is no where more forcibly exhibited than among the inhabitants of Celebes. Their minor associations are held together by all the attachment and warmth which have distinguished the clans of North Britain. The same bold spirit of independence and enterprize distinguishes the lower orders; while the pride of ancestry, and the ro-

mance of chivalry, are the delight of the higher classes. Attached to the chase as an amusement, rather than as the means of subsistence, the harvest is no sooner reaped, than every feudal chief, with his associates and followers, devotes himself to its pursuits. The population being equally at the command of the feudal lord, whether in time of peace or war, agricultural pursuits, beyond what may procure a bare subsistence, are but little attended to. The usual share of the crop, at the disposal of the chief, is a tythe, called *sina*; and this, with a few imposts in the *buzars*, and the services of the people, constitute the revenue of the state.

#### BORNEO.

##### ANTIQUITIES.

Some notices have been received of ruins of temples, of statues, and dilapidated cities in Borneo, and of the existence of various inscriptions, in different parts of the country, in characters unknown either to the Chinese, Malays, or Dayacs; but the information yet obtained is too vague, and, in some instances, too contradictory, to be relied upon; and the question, whether this island, at any former period, rose to any considerable degree of greatness, must yet remain undecided. Embanking, as it were, the navigable pathway between the eastern and western hemispheres, and lying contiguous to the most populous regions of the globe (China and Japan) there can be little doubt but at one period it must have risen far above its present state of degradation and neglect. That Borneo was visited, many centuries ago, by the Chinese and Japanese, is well established; but whether it was ever more extensively colonized by either of those nations, than it is at present from China, must be left to future inquiry. Porcelain, jars, plates, vases, and earthen utensils of various descriptions, the manufacture of China and Japan, are frequently discovered in different parts of the country; and, such is the veneration, in which these articles, so found, are held, that a single jar of this description has been known to be purchased by Dayacs, of the interior, for a sum little short of two hundred pounds sterling. They are prized by the Dayacs as the supposed depositaries of the ashes of their forefathers.

#### ST. HELENA.

##### PROCLAMATION.

*Island of St. Helena, 17th Oct. 1815.*

Whereas during the detention at St. Helena of General Napoleon Buonaparte and the French persons attending him, it

appears essentially necessary to adopt some additional precautions on the island, and particularly by night—This is therefore to give notice to all the inhabitants and other persons of every description, that after this date no body whatsoever will be permitted to pass in any part of the island (excepting within the immediate precincts of the town,) between the hour of nine at night and day-light in the morning, without having the parole for the night; the sentries and patrols having orders thenceforth, to secure and hold as prisoners until morning, all persons they may find between the said periods not possessing the parole, and the officers of the different guards, &c. are to cause all persons so taken up to be sent, prior to being released next morning, to the governor, with a statement of the particular circumstances under which they were apprehended, that he may, if he judge necessary, make such further investigation into the case, or take such further steps respecting it, as to him may appear advisable.

It is distinctly to be understood by the inhabitants, that this ordinance is in no respect intended to interfere with the customary intercourse of hospitality, and that every proper facility, will be given to any respectable inhabitant who may intend to return home at a later hour than nine o'clock, by application to the field-officer of the day on the preceding morning.

Patrols from all the outposts are to be sent at uncertain hours of the night to be determined by the field-officer of the day for the purpose of enforcing this regulation.

By order of the Governor and Council.

(Signed) T. H. Brooke,  
Secretary.

It is understood that the Great Man whose presence gives all this trouble, is exceedingly mortified at the pains taken for his personal security, and that of his suite. If it be true, that he has addressed the Prince Regent on this subject, it should seem that he feels his situation irksome. After all, it cannot be worse, than that of those who before his arrival inhabited the island in peace. We learn that the new Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, is arrived on the island, and has entered on his charge: a new Admiral, also, is daily expected, to relieve Sir G. Cockburn; and these changes, with the additional population they introduce, and the company of his old friends and adherents, if he can endure them—for they are continually reminding him of past events—may render life tolerable—and more cannot be expected—by such a man.

## FINE ARTS.

### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We mentioned in our last number the opening of this Gallery with a series of pictures, the performances of Old Masters, which have been very liberally entrusted for a time, by their owners, for the gratification of the public, and the improvement of young artists.

There is something extremely honourable in the favours shewn to the Arts by those who, being in possession of the master-pieces of former times, contribute their assistance toward the formation of a Gallery like the present. When it is considered, that the number of such works must be diminishing, and cannot be augmented, that they are exposed to accidents of various kinds, and that no power on earth can replace them, the favour done to the public is seen in its true light. Time has been, and not long ago, when a journey to Italy was absolutely necessary to whoever wished to study Italian masters; for the casual opportunities of inspection afforded by auctions of pictures—the only other resource for the student, was at best, inconvenient and uncertain; not a few copies being marked as originals in the catalogues; while the means of detecting the imposition, or mistake, were not within the power of him who most wanted them. At present, by means of this Institution, a student enjoys a favourable opportunity of studying the principles of his art; or, at least, of becoming acquainted with the results of those methods which have obtained the applause of amateurs, from age to age. This is bringing the means of improvement home to our own doors; this imparts a consequence to what even the un instructed may enjoy as a shew, an opportunity of elegant gratification, while the more learned are not only gratified, but improved.

We have already seen the Flemish and Dutch schools;—RUBENS, REMBRANDT, VANDYCK, MIERIS, GER. DOW, and others: the present exhibition comprises the Italian and Spanish masters,—men, to whom we have been taught to look up, with admiration, and whose names were reputed as guarantees for the height of merit and art.

Among the most distinguishable in the Gallery, at this time, are two of the famous Cartoons, by RAPHAEL. They were painted for the purpose of being copied in tapestry work, and certainly, they would have made grand performances in that branch of art. This intention, however, has some-



what confined the genius of the painter, and he felt himself obliged to consult the convenience of the workmen, and to introduce a choice of colours, which he knew they could execute. This has induced him to repeat colours, where otherwise he would not; and it has deprived him, working in water colours—of those *glazings*, which he would have practised in oil. They are, however, grand performances, and considering the whole of their history, they are in good preservation. There are several other pictures, chiefly of Madonnas, by the same master; and they support the remark that has been made on this artist, that he took pains, much pains, and bestowed great labour on the offspring of his genius. Undoubtedly, Raphael, like all other masters, improved by degrees; and his style, in his younger days, is not equal to the height of excellence attached to his name. It cannot be said, that all his Virgin Mothers, or all his Infant Christs, have the dignity combined with tenderness, for which some are celebrated.

Genuine and well preserved pictures of LEONARDO DA VINCI are extremely rare. That master was the Father of the most improved Age of Painting; and it is very evident, in his works here exhibited, that he had formed to himself ideas of excellence to which it is the lot of few professors to attain. He saw, and he felt, the dignity of his art: if he failed in transferring his ideas to the canvass, it is an honourable failure; his attempt is noble; and, generally speaking, his success is truly honourable: there is great grandeur in his conceptions.

Among the greatest curiosities in the collection we may safely place the original studies for Da Vinci's famous picture of the Last Supper. That performance has been injured by age and accident; it has been retouched; but however carefully a laboured performance may be retouched, there is always great danger that a portion of the original master's skill, should be obscured. These studies shew much profound thinking; and though, but thoughts, and conceptions, they bespeak a philosophical mind, and an able hand. This picture is well known among us by a capital engraving; which has been repeatedly copied, in smaller sizes.

TITIAN furnishes several pictures, which cannot but improve the eye and the process of our young artists. The facility of hand which appears in the works of this master is truly enviable. It is not to be supposed, that his pictures cost him no trouble; but they have the air of being executed almost

by enchantment:—and we may say without subjecting ourselves to suspicion, that his theory of procedure well deserves the most solicitous examination of who ever wishes to excel; and will amply repay those who can make themselves masters of it. His study was, particularly, to work all parts into harmony, all tones into a kind of relative level, all lines into a certain softness, and then, in the last place to bring forward those parts, to invigorate those tones, and to sharpen those lines, which he intended should most effectually pronounce themselves, to the inspecting eye. His shadows are never hard, nor heavy, nor black: his lights, rather solid, perhaps, partake of these properties, but, these he well knew time would abate; it would soften these, while it would deepen dark shadows, to their irreparable deterioration.

A proceeding directly the contrary to that of Titian has operated most unfavourably on a truly capital picture of SALVATOR ROSA, in this Gallery. It is among the best of the master; the drawing is good; the actions of the figures are vigorous; the whole is painted with great spirit; but, the shadows having been black enough *originally*, are too black *now*. The lights, in consequence, appear to be more scattered than the artist intended; because they have no adequate supports, but display an opposition to the more powerful depths of the piece.

Two most beautiful pictures by MURILLO have completely avoided this misfortune: and they shew that shadows much darker than Titian chose to introduce, may be so managed as to preserve their proper *import* in reference to the lights, for ages. The shadows have sunk, somewhat; the lights have sunk, somewhat; but the balance remains perfect. The pictures are not *as fresh as ever*; that is impossible; but they are as beautiful as ever, because, the relative powers and values of the colours to each other, do not sensibly differ from what the Artist originally intended.

A painter of a different class is ANNIBALE CARRACHE; his works, here exhibited, shew much care and study: they are, in fact, laboured with great diligence. Among them is one of the neatest pictures *in fresco* we have ever seen: and this picture retains almost every stroke of the master's pencil, without change or fading.

GUIDO is, here, in his element: perhaps we may have seen productions of the master, more to our fancy; but more truth and dignity there cannot be.

PAUL VERONESE has several pictures; but, in our judgement, most of them are considerably *gone down*.

POUSSIN supports his character well, as a painter of great learning and science; yet, it must be acknowledged, that his choice of colours, and perhaps, too, of pigments, is not exactly what might be wished. Among his works, here, are some of his most elegant; but they rarely satisfy the eye with their hues, though they gratify the mind with their conception.

A few words on the most admirable Landscapes by CLAUDE which adorn this Gallery, must conclude this article. The effects of aerial influence were never more correctly expressed by any painter, than by this master—generally; and they appear to great advantage in these pictures, which are among the largest and noblest from his pencil. His leading plan of colours seems to have been much the same as that of Titian—to produce a harmonious whole, and so to place his shadows and his lights, that *come what will*, they should never clash, or produce effects, whether sombre or harsh, extremely unlike what he originally imparted.

Our English Landscape Painters justly hold a conspicuous place in our national school; and perhaps, they approach the nearest to the principle alluded to. Generally speaking, our best masters study and obtain a harmony, which, when happily united with breadth, will speak their merits to future generations.

As to Portraits, we must be allowed to affirm, as we do sincerely, that we know no nation, or school, that equals our own. There is a freedom and spirit about our best pictures which we look for in vain elsewhere. In point of composition, too, our portraits excel; and neither Raphael nor Titian, must be allowed superiority.

The dispersion and sale of the great collections on the Continent, in consequence of late events, have thrown many masterpieces of art on our British shores. We have, therefore, every reason to be satisfied with the genuineness of pictures, such as these now on view. The student may learn equally by the errors and failings of these great masters, as by their excellences and successes. Nor let any say that all branches of the art are already occupied. There is still ample room for the exercise of just thinking; and for information and learning, there is still more extensive opportunity.

MORE TRUTH is within our reach than was (for instance) within the reach of Raphael: his Areopagus, is nothing like the Areopagus of Athens: and the structures on the Acropolis, the Temple of Minerva, &c. to which the Apostle Paul actually

pointed\*, were much nobler buildings than Raphael has introduced, into his picture.—It is but seldom that the reality can surpass the painter's imaginary scene; but, this alone—this power of verisimilitude, may enable a modern artist, to emulate, and even to excel, the most celebrated productions of the "divine Raphael."

Again we must exhort our artists to labour. It is something different from pleasure to go from the British Gallery to the other exhibitions, where, under pretence of freedom, the pencil has played its slovenly pranks. It has covered, not to conceal labour and pains, but the want of them; to produce an effect with all possible speed. And again we must caution copyists not to conclude that they now behold the very tints, left by the master. All pictures have varied somewhat; but those have varied least, the authors of which best understood their mechanical as well as their scientific process.

Nature is still inexhaustible; the real Artist will be at no loss to discern her beauties: let him endeavour to fix them: not in a sketch, but in a finished picture: not in a pretty piece of furniture, merely, but in a composition, the result of profound thought, of continued meditation, of study which has occupied the mind, and has agitated the genius; of opportunity taken, and of preparation duly made. We do not mean to say, that the Old Masters always proceeded with such deliberation, for surely, some of their Madonnas and Saints are common-place enough, and are merely adapted to gratify a patron, and boil the pot. But, we do mean to say, that the only way to excel their best pieces, which are the true objects of emulation, is that we have pointed out;—we mean to say, that much may be learned from their failures, and that seeing these failures, should encourage the hopes and expectations of the ingenuous, and the timid: an advantage of no mean value; and for which the rising generation of artists is certainly under great obligations to the noblemen and gentlemen who have entrusted their rare and valuable pieces to the Directors of the British Institution.

There are several other names of deserved celebrity, in the Collection, for instance JULIO, ROMANO, ANDREA DEL SARTO, CARLO DOLCE, &c. Masters whose works are extremely rare, in all countries; but especially in Britain.

No. 79. marked "St. Francis, with the Angel," by L. CARRACCI, is an "Agony in the Garden:" the wrath expressed in the clouds is a highly poetical thought.

\* See LIT. PAN. N. S. Vol. I. p. 249.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
**Benevolence.**

*Homo sum :  
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

WE remember an old work intitled *Pietas Londiniensis*, in which the various religious services established in the metropolis were registered and described. These were, for the most part, *public services*; private benevolences were not then by any means so general, as they are at present. We know it is impossible to obtain even a tolerable notion of the amount of the sums annually expended, of the gifts annually made, of the *TIME* annually spent, of the kindness annually shewn, in acts of benevolence in London.

Our Hospitals, Dispensaries, Asylums, Houses of Refuge, &c. &c. are visible to all; and they strike foreigners as truly honourable instances of a national disposition; but, these are a part, only. Our charity sermons, which are very numerous, bring us acquainted with another part; our parish schools, with others among us, add to the number, those supported by separatists from the church establishment, which are many, increase the amount, which, added to bounties sent to distant establishments, forms an immense mass in the whole.

The month of May has its full share of these laudable institutions, and we take occasion from it to combine a number of these *known* works of Piety, into one article, though not all belonging to one month. They form a noble theme; and we have reason to believe that they operate to our national advantage, in countries, far distant from direct British influence.

The first Subject we insert is, The  
**SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION  
OF THE GOSPEL.**

ANNUAL SERMON.

This was preached by the Lord Bishop of Chester, before the Society, on 1. day, Feb. 16, at St. Mary le Bow : from Matt. x.

16. *Be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves.*

His Lordship ably contended for the necessity and advantages of learning, in the right elucidation and full defence of the Gospel.

Strange! that it ever could be supposed that learning is not necessary for the propagation of the Gospel.

Are not the Scriptures written in languages which have long ceased to be vernacular? Are not the versions of them numerous; and do they not abound in various readings? Surely, then, in the collation of these, both study and judgment are required, to enable us to fix the reading, or ascertain the sense, of any passage in Scripture.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

was held in the Vestry Room of St. Mary le Bow, immediately after the sermon; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair; when a Report was read of the Proceedings of the Society for the year, and the thanks of the Society were voted to the Bishop of Chester for his sermon.

Nearly the whole of the Clergymen and Schoolmasters employed by this Society are stationed in the British Possessions in North America.

WESTLEYAN MISSION.

*Anniversary of the London District.*

This was held on Thursday, April 25th, at five o'clock in the evening, at the New Chapel, City Road; the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, in the unavoidable absence of Thomas Thompson, Esq. M. P. being called to the chair.

Two Introductory Sermons had been preached: one, on the preceding evening, at the Chapel in Long Lane, Southwark, by the Rev. Walter Griffith, of Leeds; and the other, on the morning of the Meeting, at the New Chapel, by the Rev. Rich. Watson, of Hull.

During the three following days, various sermons were preached on the occasion, by Dr. Clarke, the Rev. Robert Newton, and other Ministers.

The Collections made during the Anniversary amounted to £600.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

*Anniversary.*

(Instituted in 1785.)

A sermon was preached in behalf of this Institution at the parish church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, on Sunday the 28th of April, by the Rev. William Marsh, M.A. Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.

On Monday, the Annual Meeting was held at the City of London Tavern. The

object of the Meeting was briefly stated from the Chair by Samuel Favell, Esq. who, together with the late Jonas Hanway, Esq. and other benevolent men, were the first promoters of this Institution. From the Report, which was read by Mr. Thos. Smith, the Secretary, it appeared that the Society has added 279 Schools within the last year to its general list; four of which have been established in the West Indies, and several in the Scilly Islands. The total number of books given at the Society's expense, since the commencement of the Institution, is, 436,297 spelling-books, 87,092 testaments, and 8177 bibles, for the use of 4791 schools, containing upwards of 400,000 scholars.

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

##### *Sixteenth Anniversary.*

On Tuesday morning, the 30th of April, the Annual Sermon was preached at the church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Anne, Blackfriars, by the Rev. Daniel Corrie, LL.B. one of the Chaplains of the East-India Company, on the Bengal establishment. This sermon which was grounded on Isaiah, xlv. 20, awakened peculiar interest.

At two o'clock the Annual Meeting was held at Free Masons' Hall; the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, Vice-Patron and President, in the chair. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Calthorpe, Sir Montague Cholmeley, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Grant, upward of one hundred clergymen, and more than a thousand other Members of the Society, Ladies and Gentlemen were present.

More than usual interest was given to this Meeting, by the dismission to their labours in India of two English clergymen, the Rev. Benjamin Bailey, and the Rev. Thomas Dawson, with their wives.

The Bishop of Gloucester, in compliance with the respectful request of the Committee, addressed to the Missionaries a few parting words of counsel and encouragement—pointing out to their especial regard the admirable address of the late Dr. Buchanan to the Missionaries who had preceded them in the Mission to India; and animating them, with paternal affection, in their great undertaking.

It appeared from the Report, that the Society had advanced with a steady pace during its sixteenth year. Its income was £17,000, and its actual expenditure £14,000, which, with nearly £3,000 acceptances, on account of the Indian and African Missions, brings the expenditure almost to the full amount of the income.

The Society is every where enlarging its foreign operations. To a Corresponding Committee at Calcutta an annual grant has been made of £1,500; to another at Madras, £1,500; to a third, in New South Wales, £500; besides the outfit of Missionaries and Schoolmasters proceeding to these stations. A settlement has been formed on New Zealand, where an assignment of about 200 acres of land has been made to the Society. In Africa, not much short of £6,000 has been expended. The Rev. William Jowett has established himself in Malta. Christian Institutions are begun, or are in preparation, in Sierra Leone, at Madras, and at Calcutta. The Schools of the Society are every where increasing. More than 1,000 children in Dr. John's schools at Tranquebar, are educated by the Society;—a large number at Madras, and by the Calcutta Committee;—in Africa, several hundreds: and it appears, by late accounts from thence, that from 2,000 to 2,500 liberated children are waiting for Christian instruction.

The Collections of the day amounted to nearly £300.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

##### *Twelfth Anniversary.*

On Wednesday, May 1st, the President took the chair at twelve o'clock, at the Annual Meeting, held in Freemasons' Hall.

The Meeting was attended by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; the Bishops of Norwich, Salisbury, Gloucester, Cloyne, and Clogher; Lords Gambier and Calthorpe; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Wilberforce; many Members of the House of Commons; and a very large assembly of other Gentlemen.

It appeared from the Report, that the receipts of the year had amounted to £92,860 2s. 9d. and that the copies of the Scriptures issued from March 31, 1815, to March of the present year, amount to

138,168 Bibles,

110,068 Testaments;

making the total issued, from the commencement of the Institution to the last-mentioned period,

654,427 Bibles,

828,556 Testaments;

in all, 1,482,973 Copies, exclusive of about 75,000 copies circulated at the charge of the Society from Depositories abroad; making a grand total of ONE MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE COPIES, already circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society.



— Royal Humane Society, instituted 1774. Sermon by Dr. Collyer, before the Duke of Kent, &c. at the Scotch Chapel, Wells Street, Oxford Street.

#### PRAYER-BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.

##### *Fourth Anniversary.*

2. Sermon at Christ Church, Newgate-street, by the Rev. Charles Jerram, M. A. Vicar of Chobham, Surrey. The Annual Meeting was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, took the Chair, supported by the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe, Thomas Babington, Esq. M. P. and Charles Grant, Esq. M. P. sen. Vice-Presidents of the Institution.

The Report of the Society's proceedings stated, that 8086 Copies of the Book of Common Prayer, 1631 Psalters, 70,826 Homilies and Copies of the Thirty-nine Articles, as Tracts, had been issued from the Society's Depository during the last year; and several works, especially an edition of the Book of Common Prayer in Hindoostanee, were spoken of as being now in hand, or shortly contemplated.

#### Jews' SOCIETY.

##### *Eighth Anniversary.*

— The First Anniversary Sermon at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, by the Rev. Leigh Richmond, M. A. Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire.

The Second Sermon was preached by the Rev. David Wilson, M. A. on the following morning, May the 3d, at the Parish Church of St. Anne, Soho.

The Annual Meeting was afterwards held at Freemasons Hall. The chair was taken at two o'clock, by Sir Thos. Baring, Bart. M. P. President.

It was announced, that the translation of the Four Gospels into pure Biblical Hebrew had been completed at the Society's press, and was now ready for circulation among Jews in every part of the world. The Report also stated, that the current revenue of the past year had been found adequate to the expenditure, in which there had been a retrenchment to the amount of £1700.

— 5. Sermon in behalf of the Swiss poor, by Rev. Mr. Pons, at the Swiss Chapel, Moor-street, Soho.

— 7. Naval and Military Bible Society: Annual General Meeting.

— 7. Westmoreland Society, in London. Seventieth Anniversary.

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#### LONDON ITINERANT SOCIETY.

— The Annual General Meeting of this Society, was held at the New London Tavern, at six o'clock on Tuesday Morning, S. Robinson, Esq. in the Chair. In the different schools at Bromley, Lewisham, and Sydenham, in Kent; Dulwich, Garrett, Merton, Norwood, and Wimbledon, in Surry; Acton, Ealing, and Enfield Highway, in Middlesex; and Barking Side and Woodford Bridge, in Essex; the number of scholars is about 650, and nearly 1,200 souls attended the ministry of the word every Lord's Day.

#### LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY.

— General Annual Meeting at Free-Masons' Hall, and numerous attended.— Sir Thomas Baring, bart. M. P. one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

The number of *applicants* within the last year has been 227. The number *received*, 107. 26 have been placed out to service. 17 reconciled and returned to their friends. Two have died. The number of inmates has been recently augmented from 60 to 100, a number far exceeding that of any other Institution of a similar nature. Six females, who were formerly inmates of the London Female Penitentiary, have been married in the last year;—3309 persons have visited the house in that period, on a Thursday, between the hours of eleven and four.

#### IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, May 7, 1816, the Second Annual Meeting of the Irish Evangelical Society, was held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, T. Walker, Esq. in the Chair.

He mentioned the well known fact, that formerly it had been written over the gates of Bandon; 'Entrance to Jew, Turk, or Atheist; but death to bloody Papists.' What wonder (said the speaker) while such party spirit prevailed on either side, that misery, error, and crime, increased, and covered the land with mourning?

— 8. Sermon for Middlesex Hospital:

— 8. Gloucestershire Society in London, General Meeting Dinner.

#### A GENERAL MEETING OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

was held in London, May 8th, 9th, and 10th.

It would occupy too much space to present even an outline of the extensive information communicated from Missions in various parts of the globe: that from Africa was especially distinguished. Mr. Read reports from Bethelsdorf, that about 1290 people now belong to this settlement.

Since its commencement, 442 adults have been baptized, 300 of whom have been added to the church during the last year. The Hottentots belonging to this settlement have paid taxes to Government, to the amount of nearly £800 in one year. They have contributed to the funds of this Society £120; they are now building, at their own expence, a school-room and a printing-office, under the same roof; they make collections for the poor every Lord's Day, and send out into the surrounding country a number of itinerants, by whom the knowledge of the gospel is happily diffused.

The grateful feelings of these converted heathen, brought by the gospel into a new world, may be conceived of by the following speech, the honest effusion of a poor Hottentot, at one of their public meetings:—

'We are all Hottentots. We never had a house. We never were considered as human beings. We never were allowed to look into a farmer's house; but to-day we are here, sitting together in a large white house (the place of worship). We never had a waggon, and now there are more than twenty waggons at Bethelsdorp belonging to us Hottentots! Look at the women! they never had any decent clothes; now you see them sitting among us in white and various colours. We never had the honour of knowing any thing of God or his word; but now we can read and write;—and the greatest thing which God has favoured us with, is, his sending to us poor Hottentots his servants, who daily explain to us his holy word.'

Then, with many tears, he cried out, "Is not this altogether the grace of God! love of God! mercy of God! men, brethren, Hottentots! praise the Lord God Almighty!"

A general Statement of the Funds of the Society was read by Mr. Tracy, which will appear with the Report.

The Receipts of the last year amounted to	£22,975	17	11
The Disbursements to	19,291	17	9
COLLECTIONS.			
Surry Chapel. . . . .	£380	0	0
Tabernacle . . . . .	157	10	3
Spa-Fields Chapel . . . . .	104	12	1
Tottenham Court Road Chapel	171	0	0
St. Bride's Church . . . . .	120	0	0
Sion Chapel . . . . .	109	2	2
Silver Street Chapel. . . . .	55	0	0
Orange Street Chapel . . . . .	68	0	0
Total	£1165	4	6

#### THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

— 9. Seventeenth Annual Meeting, at the City of London Tavern: when the Report of its Proceedings during the past year, excited a lively interest. Several Resolutions were passed unanimously, expressing the satisfaction of the Meeting at the progress and acceptableness of its measures on the Continent, especially in Sweden and Russia, where the circulation of Religious Tracts is patronized by the highest dignitaries in church and state. In Africa; in the kingdom of Hayti, and other parts of the West Indies; and in North America, where Religious Tract Societies have been established, both in Canada and the United States; some of which are proceeding with much vigour, and have issued a very considerable number of tracts, chiefly printed from those of the Religious Tract Society in London. Specimens of Tracts in the Chinese language, printed at the charge of this Society, from the grants voted last year, were presented at the General Meeting, which heard with regret, that the expenditure of the past year had exceeded the receipts in the sum of £240, besides having to provide £400 to fulfil the Society's engagements for China; it was therefore resolved, That each person present, would, in his respective circle, adopt such measures as may appear expedient, to enable the Society to pursue its foreign objects, and particularly the distribution of Chinese Tracts, with the utmost vigour.

— 9. East London Bible Society, White-chapel. Fourth Anniversary.

— 9. Finsbury Dispensary. Instituted 1780. Anniversary.

— Yorkshire Society: fifth Anniversary.

— 10. Literary Fund.

#### HIbernian SOCIETY,

*For establishing Schools and circulating the Holy Scriptures in Ireland.*

— The Annual Meeting at the City of London Tavern, Samuel Mills, Esq. the Treasurer in the chair. Up to the 31st of Dec. last, it appears that the number of schools is more than 500, and that the scholars educated therein exceed 19,000, being an addition of more than 7000 in the space of one year. The expenditure within the same period, exceeded that of the year preceding by more than £1000, leaving a balance due to the Treasurer of upwards of £600.

Nearly £200 were collected on the occasion.

## PROTESTANT UNION.

Flourishing state of the funds of the Protestant Union, for the benefit of Widows and Orphans of deceased Ministers of the Gospel of all denominations. At the Annual Meeting, held on Monday, May 11, the Treasurer reported that the Society had £12,000 in the five per cents. and that notwithstanding there were 18 widows now receiving its benefits, 14 of whom were enjoying their annuities in full, yet the receipts were more than three times the amount of the expenditure.

— 12. City of London Auxiliary National Schools: Sermon by Bishop of Chester, at St. Mary-le-Bow.

— 12. Sermon at St. Mary Woolnoth, by Bishop of Cloyne, for the London Orphan Asylum.

— Sermon by Bishop of Norwich at St. Botolph, Aldersgate Street, for the Royal Institutions for Gratuitous Education.

— Sermon by Dr. Coghlan at Quebec Chapel, for the Free Masons' Charity for Female Children.

— 13. Associated Catholic Charities, for Educating, Clothing, &c. children of poor Catholics, especially Orphans.

## SCHOOLS FOR ALL.

— Anniversary Meeting of this Grand British Institution, at the London Tavern.

Switzerland is busily opening schools for general education, under the patronage of the Plenipotentiary of that country to the Congress at Vienna, — a gentleman, to whose praise it should be known, that when offered a national recompence for his high services, he declined it; but prayed that the amount, with an addition from himself, might become the beginning of a national fund for a free-school, on the model of the British free-school.

The legislature of Halifax has voted £400 to the schools there, in token of approbation of the very manifest change for the better, in the character and conduct of the children.

That part of the Report which regards Hayti was read. The Chief, Christophe, deeply penetrated with the benefit of knowledge, and diffusion of the Scriptures, invites among his people, all those who could contribute to their improvement. In a Proclamation in the Gazette of Hayti he says—"I invite professors of all sciences—no difference of religion shall be deemed an exclusion. Merit and ability alone shall be considered, without regard to the nation which gave birth, or the creed which may be preferred. After 26 years of Revolution, and 13 years possession of hard earned Independence, we are not (says the

Gazette) the same people. Formerly, as brutes, we bowed under the lash of a cruel and ignorant master—as men we were dead—our faculties all crushed; but we burst our chains, and, again erect, we look up towards Heaven—as men—as social beings! A new career is now before us—thanks to thee, O God of Heaven! Haytians! says the Chief, be it ours to shew, by our lives, that blacks, equally with whites, are the work of Omnipotence, and the objects of the kind regard of the Father of all!"

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

— Annual Meeting at the London Tavern; his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent in the chair.

— 14 and 16. SONS OF THE CLERGY; rehearsal and Anniversary Meeting. Sermon by Dr. Cole, Pro-Vice Chancellor of Oxford.

— 17. Sermon for the Magdalen Hospital, at the Hospital, by the Rev. R. Cranmer, LL.B.

— 19. A Sermon by Rev. G. F. Bates, for the General Sea Bathing Infirmary.

— 20. British Lying-in Hospital, Brownlow-street, Quarterly General Court.

— 20. General Meeting of Governors' of Universal Dispensary for Children.

— 21. General Dispensary Aldersgate-street: Anniversary Meeting.

— 23. National Benevolent Institution, General Meeting, at the London Tavern.

— 25. Guardian Society for preserving Public Morals, by removing Prostitutes from the streets, and providing temporary asylum, &c. A new Society; first meeting at the City of London Tavern. The Lord Mayor in the chair.

— 26. Welsh Charity School, established 1714: two Sermons at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row.

— 26. Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye: Sermon at Berkely Chapel, by Rev. J. R. Pitman,

— 27. Protestant Dissenters' Charity School, Shakespeare's Walk, founded A.D. 1712. Anniversary.

— 28. London Welsh Auxiliary Bible Society: third Annual Meeting at Paul's Head Tavern.

— 29. Worcestershire Society, for the benefit of natives of that County, residing in London. Anniversary.

— 30. Artist's Benevolent Institution: for relief of Decayed Artists, their Widows and Children. Second Anniversary.

— 30. London Electrical Dispensary. Sermon at St. Dionis, Fenchurch-street, by Rev. L. Richmond.

\*.\* Parish Charities, Schools, &c. omitted.  
2 A 2

PRESENT STATE OF THE PROTESTANT  
CHURCHES IN THE VALLIES OF PIED-  
MONT.

\* \* These Churches maintained the longest resistance against the usurpations of the See of Rome, and were virtually Protestants, before the famous Protest against popish Corruptions was delivered and published in Germany. The support they had been accustomed to receive from Britain was an honourable testimony of mutual sympathy and regard.

Ponnaret, near Perouse,  
Province of Pignerol, in Piedmont,  
the 31st January, 1816

Sir,

M. Rostaing, pastor of Ville Seche, has received the letter which you did him the honour to address to him, under date of the 10th of December last. He delivered it to me as his chief,—I having the honour to fill the same situation that I did before the Revolution, deprived us of our princes, namely, Moderator of the churches of the Vallies of Piedmont, known by the name of the *Vaudois Churches*. We cannot sufficiently thank you, Gentlemen, for the proofs of kindness and Christian charity which you therein give us. 'The Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty,' of which you are one of the worthy Secretaries, has given plain demonstration of the existence of the true spirit of Christianity in Great Britain. To that happy country, where law and order prevail and govern, and which has produced a Bacon, of Verulam, Locke, Newton, Clark, Tillotson, Wake, and many other eminent men, no less illustrious for their virtues than their extensive knowledge!—to that happy country I say, it was reserved to hold out to the world the example of Universal Toleration, and to make it in a manner a distinguishing sign amongst them. May honour and glory attend that generous nation, which shelters with its powerful protection the cause of the unfortunate, and presents to all Europe an example which cannot fail to have the greatest influence upon the measures of all governments!

As the Society is desirous of learning what passes in our vallies, we have the honour to inform you, Sir, that the Vaudois churches, living under the Government of the Dukes of Savoy, Kings of Sardinia, their lawful masters, are thirteen in number, situate in three vallies, bordering upon the mountains, or the Alps, as we call them, which separate France from Piedmont, on the side of Haut Dauphin, namely Bobi, Villa, la Tour, Saint Jean, Roras, and Angrogne, in the valley of Luzerne;

Barnotin, St. Germain, Prancol, and Pomerat, in the valley of Perouse; Ville Seche, Maucille, and Pral, in the valley of St. Martin; these three latter churches having chapels of ease.

The pastors of these thirteen churches were formerly stipendiaries of His Britannic Majesty, who, from a principle of charity, knowing that the people of these vallies were poor, and that their Sovereigns did nothing for them, was graciously pleased to permit them to feel the effects of his generosity, and had them each paid annually the sum of 400 livres of Piedmont: but since the year 1797 none has been received. They have attributed this loss of His Britannic Majesty's bounty to the long and expensive war which Great Britain has had to wage against a Government which appeared desirous of enslaving all Europe, and made a sport of the most solemn treaties; for the pastors are unconscious of having been guilty of any thing offensive to his Majesty, or to the magnanimous nation to which you belong, for which, indeed, they in general feel a partiality approaching to veneration. We had the honour to address ourselves about eighteen months ago, to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, intreating him to do us the benefit of representing our sad and pitifully miserable situation to his Majesty. We do not know whether our humble petition reached him, but we have had no reply. While the French were masters of our country, the *French Executive Commission of Piedmont*, having conceived that the number of Catholic priests in the vallies was too numerous for the small number of Catholics resident there suppressed part of their livings, and appropriated to us the little benefit attached to them for our support. The wisest and most prudent of us would have wished other measures, less odious, to have been adopted, and measures by which we might have been less exposed to subsequent ill-will; but we were obliged to accept what was conceded to us, or to die of hunger. The King our Master, was no sooner re-established in his States, by the protection of Great Britain, and by the valour and perseverance of the generous English nation, than we found ourselves deprived of the little advantage that had been conferred on us. It was pretended, contrary to all reason, that the livings had deteriorated in our hands, and we were subjected to long and disagreeable law-suits. His Majesty, who is personally benevolent, advised by ministers devoted to the clergy of the Catholic church, had the temple of St. Jean shut up (it had been built at great expence



within this commune) under a pretext that there existed an edict of the year 1632, prohibiting the Protestant inhabitants of that commune from having a temple, although in former times one had been erected. We were then without resource,—we appealed to the known bounty and justice of the King,—we implored him to be graciously pleased to put us upon the same footing with his other subjects—to admit the Protestants to fill all civil situations for which they were competent, and especially to grant to the pastors of the Vallies the means of subsistence. Hitherto all our representations, our humble petitions and supplications, have been vain and fruitless. We have been able to obtain nothing, owing to the power and influence of the Catholic clergy, who have not become more tolerant than in former times; and for these last eighteen months we have been without any salaries. Such among us as have no fortunes, as is the case with those who have the honour to write to you, who are the poorest among the pastors, are in the most miserable situation, destitute of every thing, and utterly unable to send their sons to Geneva, or Switzerland, for study, so as to be able hereafter to officiate in our churches, which are consequently in danger of being bereft of ministers, unless, in the generosity of our powerful British protectors, we find some relief. Do us the favour, Sir, to present our most respectful homage to your respectable President, Mr. Mills, as also to your worthy associate, Mr. Pellatt; and believe us to be, with the sincerest and most lively gratitude and profoundest esteem, Sir, your very humble, most obedient, and respectful servants,

J. ROD, PEYRAN,

*Pastor at Pomaret,  
and Moderator of the Vaudois Churches,*

ALEX. ROSTAING,  
*Pastor at Ville Seche, and Secretary  
to the said Evangelical Vaudois  
Churches in the Vallies of Piedmont.*

.....  
*The following are further particulars of the condition to which these Churches were reduced.—Is it possible under these accusations, the Catholic Church can wash her hands from the crime of persecution for conscience sake? The Pope ought to suppress all such violences, if no other Potentate will.*

They were subject to rigorous conditions. Very confined limits were prescribed to them, and they became shut up in the vallies of Lusserne, Perouse, and St. Martin, with the adjoining communes of Prarustin and Rocheplate. They were permitted to exercise their religion; but their

churches having been demolished, there were some communes in which they were interdicted from building more. That of St. Jean, in particular, which still possessed a church in 1704, was obliged to build one at nearly a league distance, in Angrogne, as well as a presbytery and a school for the children of the commune of St. Jean. The pastor of that church was forbidden to perform any of the duties of his ministry there, excepting the visiting of the sick, and all the children were obliged to be conveyed to Angrogne to be baptized. Moreover, this pastor was never allowed to pass the night or sleep in this commune. As a mournful example we can mention pastor Appia, who, being overtaken by a storm at his own farm in St. Jean, was obliged to pass the night upon a chair, and the next day he was accused by the Fiscal, and imprisoned; and was exculpated only by proving that he had not transgressed the law. These measures certainly principally affected the commune of St. Jean, but other persecutions were also felt throughout the Vaudois. The vallies of Lusserne and Perouse, formed by the streams Pelis and Cluson, were not permitted to afford a tranquil asylum to the poor Vaudois: for they were prohibited from inhabiting or possessing land in the principal villages and hamlets in several of the communes in these vallies; nor were they allowed to fill any civil offices. They were neither allowed to be Secretaries of the communes, nor Justices, nor Advocates, nor Professors of Medicine. Some few offices of notary were granted by favour, but upon condition that they only prepared deeds for those professing the Protestant religion. The municipal administration of the communes of the Vaudois was regulated in the same spirit. The Catholics always composed three-fifths or two-thirds of the municipal counsel; and as in some of the communes there were no Catholics, they either imported them from neighbouring communes, or else elected mendicants and vagabonds to occupy those situations, and excluded persons of property and character, of hereditary fortune, and undoubted worth. This state of things lasted until the invasion of Piedmont by the French, in 1798.

Other grievances more or less afflicting, they were compelled to undergo, at the caprice of some Catholic curates, or superior civil fanatics or ill-intentioned men, and by carrying off some children, and of a considerable number of young Vaudois females, whom their parents in vain reclaimed.

Such was the state of things when the French despoiled our King of his continental states, and made themselves masters especially of Piedmont. There was then no longer any difference between the Vaudois and the other Piedmontese: except that the number of the Protestants in our communes exceeded the Catholics in the proportion of about eleven to one.—It appeared to some that then a partiality existed. We had justices and clerks of our own communion, and our boundaries were extended; and this novelty, so strictly just in itself, appeared to some an injury inflicted on the Catholics. How powerfully does the habit of authority subvert the judgment!

In 1806 the commune of St. Jean, composed almost wholly of Protestants, thought they might profit by the intentions of the existing Government, and build the church which they had so much and so long desired. A zealous proprietor gratuitously gave a spot of ground fit for the purpose, and permission having been granted, the church was erected, at the expence and by the labour of the inhabitants of that commune only, with some assistance they derived from some charitable foreigners.

During this period the condition of the ministers was also meliorated. The Executive Commission of Piedmont, being informed that the Royal English Subsidy, which constituted part of their allowance, was in arrears for some years, and that the communes, which were already overburdened, were obliged to supply the deficiencies,—suppressed several Catholic curacies which were notoriously useless,—pensioned those priests, and appropriated to the Protestant ministers, unsolicited and unasked for, the rents of a great number of small estates, which having belonged to the Vaudois before the persecution, and taken from them, had helped to form the funds for the pay of the Catholic curates and vicars. To this they added some other funds, which, with a boon granted from the treasury of the state, fixed the pay of the pastors at a thousand francs (or about £42.) each. By these alterations several Catholics were gainers, and the poor and the communes were relieved from the support of their spiritual instructors.

But the scene has changed, and truth compels the avowal.—Whatever subject of complaint we might have against the Government of Napoleon—complaints which we participated in common with the other subjects of Buonaparte—we had gained

too much, on the score of civil and religious liberty, not to be aware of our advantages. The downfall of this too celebrated man made us fear a relapse into our former state. Yet one idea encouraged us: it was the certainty that our King, owing every thing to the protection of the generous British nation, would have some regard for a population professing the same faith with the British people, and which for many ages had only subsisted by the very protection which that noble people had afforded.

... But his Majesty, our king, made his entry into his capital on the 20th of May, and instantly on the 21st he issued an edict, which put things upon the same footing they were during the year 1798. In consequence of these proclamations, our communal administrations retook their old stations, and the former system was revived in almost every particular. For want of Catholic resident inhabitants, our communes had for syndics and counsellors, beggars and coblers. No more Protestant justices. No more Protestant clerks; and the valleys of Luzerne, having already two notaries of our communion, and a third requiring to be admitted, he was rejected, because the number prescribed by law was already complete. The sale of salt and tobacco was confided in several communes to foreign Catholics, and the Vaudois were deprived of every honourable and profitable employ.

The pastors were also obliged to deliver up the property they enjoyed. The new church of St. Jean was shut in November, 1814, by order of the court; and from this state of things others may be of course expected.

Some lower officers are delighted at making us feel their power; and some priests, even in their homilies or discourses have forbidden, under pain of excommunication, any kindnesses being shewn to Protestants. But we have reason to believe, that the generous resolutions and protestations of your society, have already produced a happy effect; and on your continued kindness we therefore rely."

\* \* The total population of the churches of the Vaudois in Piedmont, which for the greater certainty in the calculation is perhaps underrated, is from 16 to 18,000, that of the Catholics is nothing in some communes, is varying in others, but always in a very inferior proportion.

## The Gatherer.

No. XII. NEW SERIES.

"I am but a Gatherer, and Dealer in other Men's Stuff."

### MAHOMETAN ATTEMPT AT CALCULATING INFINITY.

The following is one of those conceptions, and descriptions, which, if literally taken, are arrant nonsense ;— but, the Moslems who have any understanding, say they are only allegorical. Admitting this to be the fact, it shews the limited powers of the human faculties. This author fails, as all must fail, in the attempt : and ends by referring his theme to the knowledge of God. Newton himself could have done no more ; but, Newton would have had sufficient wisdom not to have attempted the subject.

'When God created pearl, he was regarding it with profound and favourable attention : on a sudden, water gushed out of it, which presently bubbled, and emitted smoke ; from this smoke, the seven stages of heaven were made, having a door of the purest gold ; the key of it a ruby ; and the porter, the name of God. The first of these heavens is of a shining silver ; 2nd, red gold ; 3rd, white pearl ; 4th, copper mixed with gold ; 5th, ruby ; 6th, garnet ; 7th, topaz. The distance between one heaven and another, 500 years. It is filled by innumerable hosts of angels. Above these seven heavens is a sea called Hosü ; over that, a collection of animals, and a sea called Kumpa, whose length and breadth are only known by Allah ; over this, host of bedded, prostrate, and sitting angels, performing good actions, without ever winking their eyes ; over these is a sea called Hibat ; over this, another called Ratba ; over this, an innumerable class of angels, called Jérute, who stand so thick together, that if a needle were let fall above them, it would not have room to pass between them to the ground. After these, we meet with 70,000 screens of pearl, so valuable, that all the contents of the world are inferior, in value, to one of the pearls of which the screens are composed. Over these, are 70,000 curtains of light ; over these, is the throne of the Most High ; over this, another set of 70,000 curtains of light ; over these, 70,000 curtains of bright-

ness, similar to that of the sun ; over these, 70,000 seas, whose extent is only known by God ; over these seas, 70,000 springs of water ; over these, 70,000 plains ; over these, 70,000 woods ; over these, 70,000 mountains ; over these, 70,000 seas ; over these, 70,000 worlds ; over these, 70,000 ranks of angels ; the length of each rank, that of a journey of 500 years ; the breadth of each known only to God.—*From a Mahometan Treatise of Devotion.*

### ANECDOTE OF PIROU.

Alexis Piron, the celebrated French wit, was in the habit of retiring every morning to muse at his ease in the Bois de Boulogne. His abstraction often led him into the most remote parts of the wood, and as his eyesight was bad, he sometimes lost his way, and did not regain it until late in the evening. One day having thus missed his path, he found himself so fatigued, on coming out of the wood, that he was obliged to rest himself upon a bench, attached to one of the pillars of the Conference Gate. Hardly was he seated, when on the right hand and on the left, he was saluted by all the passengers, either coming in, or going out, on foot, or horseback, or in carriages. He lifted his hat more or less to each, according to their apparent quality. "Surely! thought he to himself, surely I am much more known, than I supposed. Oh! that Mr. A \* \* \* before whom I almost prostrated myself this morning, without his deigning to answer but by a slight nod of the head? oh! that he were now here, to witness the respect that is shown me!" While he made these reflections, the crowd passed in so quick succession, that at last the exercise of the hat became quite fatiguing. He took it entirely off, and contented himself with bowing to all that saluted him. Suddenly an old woman cast herself on her knees before him, with her hands together. "Rise my good woman," said he, astonished, and wondering what this could mean, "rise; you treat me as you would a maker of epic poems or tragedies, but you are deceived; I have never arrived at that high honor; as yet I have never risen above a song or an epigram." But the old woman still continuing on her knees, without seeming to hear him, Piron thought he saw her lips move, and supposed she was speaking to him. He leaned forward and listened. He did indeed hear her muttering something between her teeth ; it was an *Ave*, addressed to an image of the Virgin, placed directly over his head. It was then upon raising his eyes, he discovered the true object of all the salutations, which he had believed were directed

to himself. "So it is with poets," said he, "as he walked off, they think that all the world is looking at them; or is at their feet, while, in truth, nobody cares, whether they exist."

*English Grammar taught by Machinery.*

MR. BROWN informs his friends and patrons of useful Learning, that he continues to give instruction in English Grammar, at No. 3, Water-street. By the operations of a Machine calculated to exhibit the power, dependence and relation of Language. However novel or wonderful it may appear to persons unacquainted with this important improvement, the Inventor is authorized by the success which he has had in this and other places to state, that the illustrations of the principles of grammar expressed by the operation of this machine, are so clear, perfect, and forcible, that persons of suitable age, who are able to read, can acquire a correct knowledge of English grammar in the short space of forty hours.—*Boston Paper, North America.*

We congratulate the American public on this notable discovery. It is impossible, that, as men of letters, we should undervalue it. Far be it from us to set limits to the human powers, or to American ingenuity: but, we hope, that after the powers and reputation of this machine shall have been fully established in the country which gave it birth, that, in pity to the "Old Country," Mr. Brown will communicate the secret of its operations to some of our worthy Patriots in the City of London, *pro bono publico*. All must anticipate with pleasure the beneficial "operations of a machine so clear, perfect, and forcible, that persons of a suitable age, who are able to read, may acquire a correct knowledge of English Grammar in the short space of FORTY HOURS." *Bravo! Bravissimo!! Who's afraid?*

*Thank ye kindly.—as much as if we did.*

An anonymous Friend informs us, that the oysters sold in small kegs as "French pickled oysters," are in the highest degree *poisonous*, and recommends us, if we doubt what he says, to *cut four or five*, which would afford us proof positive! We thank him for the hint, but shall abstain from a trial of the experiment.

\* \* N. B. Pickled oysters are not the only things imported from France, which we pronounce *poisonous*, without hazarding an experiment.

PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

*Remarkable cure by Electricity.*

May 2.—Dr. Nixon communicated an account by Dr. Serres, of a singular case of complete euphony cured by electricity. The subject was a young French officer, who at the battle of Dresden was in the act of giving the word of command, when a ball passed him, the effect of which on the air knocked him down, at the same time rendering him speechless, and for a day almost insensible. Two men near him were killed by the ball, which did not touch him. In the hospital at Dresden he partially recovered the use of his left side and hearing, which were impaired; but all efforts to recover his voice were in vain, and he was discharged as an invalid. His hearing was still very confused, but his smell was preternaturally acute, and the smell of coffee was altogether intolerable to him. His tongue had contracted into a small protuberance in his mouth about the compass of an inch, and his left side continued benumbed, till he was prevailed on to be electrified by Mr. Timman of Brussels. He had not been electrified above seven or eight times, when his hearing was improved, and his tongue began to expand. Mr. T. then passed shocks through his mouth and down to his stomach, when he hastily got up, and in a low voice returned thanks to the operator, and ran off to Amsterdam like a person deranged. He returned, however, in a few days perfectly cured in his voice, which is now better than it was before the accident; but he still feels some pain in his left leg, and occasionally in foggy weather, an oppression on the chest. But after eight months and twenty-five days he recovered his voice completely.

*Immense mass of Meteoric Iron.*

May 16.—A letter from Mr. Mornley to Dr. Wollaston was read, describing an immense block of meteoric iron found in Brazil, about 50 leagues from Bahia. This extraordinary mass was discovered near the bed of a river, in a sterile country, where the granite rocks occasionally surmount, and are never more than twelve feet below, the surface of the soil; there are few trees, and those stunted; and hedges are formed of a species of *euphorbia*, the juice of which emits a phosphorescent light, and is highly deleterious to the skins of animals. The block of meteoric iron measured about 6 feet by 4, and the author calculated that it contained 28 cubic feet, and weighed 14,000lbs. An unsuccessful attempt was made about thirty years ago to transport it



to Bahia, and for this purpose forty pair of oxen were employed; but the apparatus failed, and the attempt was abandoned. It was removed only some yards, and now lies in lat.  $10^{\circ} 33'$  south. There are thermal springs in that country, the temperature of which was from 81 to 101, the atmosphere being 77 and 88; the water contains iron, is bitter, and clear. Common salt abounds, and is collected by the inhabitants; but it is bitter, and purgative to those unaccustomed to its use. Dr. Wollaston analysed the specimen which the author succeeded in chiseling from the block, which he found to be magnetic. In Dr. W.'s analysis he found it to contain about 4 per cent of nickel; the mineral is crystallized; he dissolved it in nitric acid, added ammonia, and precipitated it with a triple prussiat. The specimen given to Dr. W. he found to be susceptible of magnetism, like all native iron ore; he therefore confirms the author's observations on the magnetism of the entire block, which does not at present lie in the direction of its poles.

*Ice at the bottom of Water.*

May 23.—A letter to the President from T. A. Knight, Esq. F.R.S. was read, containing his observations on ice found in the bottom of running water. Last February Mr. K. observed near his residence, that ice was attached to stones at the bottom of a river, while the surface was only covered with innumerable spiculæ, but not converted into solid ice. He likewise found ice below water near a mill, where the water had been precipitated over stones; from the circumstance of the water having spiculæ running on its surface, and its temperature being quite as low as the freezing point, he is inclined to think that these spiculæ have been carried to the bottom by eddies and water-falls, and that coming in contact with certain stones somewhat cooler than the water, in this manner solid ice was formed at the bottom of rivers. If however, ice has been found at the bottom of stagnant water, he admitted that this theory would be inadequate to explain the phenomenon. Of the latter circumstance, indeed, he appeared to have no perfect knowledge.

\* \* In the sixth volume of the O. S. of the *Literary Panorama* is a curious paper on the subject of Ground Ice, taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It seems that the bottom of the river Avon, which flows from Salisbury to the Sea, is the seat of this phenomenon, which congeals in the form of wool. Perhaps a comparison of the two cases by a close observer, might contribute to the explanation of both.

## National Register:

### FOREIGN.

#### AFRICA: NORTH.

##### *Visitor Extraordinary.*

The Princess of Wales was at Tunis ten days before the arrival of Lord Exmouth's squadron: the government of Tunis received her with great distinction, and on the 20th of April she went on board the Admiral's vessel, commanded by Lord Exmouth, where a grand dinner was given: the *Journal de Paris* says, that the Princess has left Tunis to proceed to Alexandria in Egypt.

Extract of a letter from the Agent at Lloyd's, at Marseilles, dated May 18:—"There was a violent insurrection at Tunis, the beginning of this month. The insurgents killed the Bey, and offered the crown to his brother, who refused it, fearing they were betrayed. They got possession of the Galeta, and forts, by stratagem, and spiked the guns; they then took possession of five corsairs, armed with 10 or 20 guns each, viz. one brig of 20 guns and 170 men; one brig of 18 guns; two schooners of 16 guns; with which they sailed, taking with them a very rich booty, and several of the principal people. It is uncertain where they are gone, but it is supposed to Constantinople."

It is understood that this was an outrageous disturbance among the Turkish soldiery, who massacred a great number of Christians then on shore. Further particulars are anxiously waited for.

A report has just reached us of a similar atrocity at Algiers; on May 23d.

#### AMERICA: SPANISH.

The war in South America wears of late an aspect of added horror. The Spaniards and Patriots are fighting through an extent of country of more than a thousand leagues, with a degree of ferocity that would be incredible, were it not attested by eye-witnesses of undoubted veracity. That Revolution, which, in 1810, was confined within the limits of a few provinces, is now become general. How this contest will end, cannot be foreseen.—Nearly all the provinces north of the city of Mexico are in the power of the Patriots. The Royalists are in possession of the South of Mexico, and principally of the chief towns of the South.—From the Province of Choco, in the Gulf of Darien, as far as Quito, the country is in a complete state of insurrection.

## AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

*Medical Opinion: Mortality.*

The Consumption has, for several years past, formed a frightful proportion of our Weekly Obituary—a proportion not to be charged to our climate solely. Among its victims at least two-thirds are females, and we are authorised by one of the most intelligent physicians of this city, to state that in very many of the cases of female consumption that have come under his observation, the disease has been induced by the wearing of *Corsets*.—Such an intimation from a respectable source should not be lost upon Parents.—(*New York.*) *City Inspector's report.*

*Curious Bridge.*

The Wire Bridge, at the falls of Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania, is supported by six wires, each 3-8ths of an inch in diameter—three on each side of the bridge. These wires extend (forming a curve) from the garret windows of the Wire Factory to a tree on the opposite shore, which is braced by wires in three directions. The door timbers are two feet long, one inch by three, suspended in a horizontal line by stirrups of No. 6. wire, at the ends of the bridge, and No. 9 in the centre, from the curved wires. The floor is 18 inches wide, of inch board, secured to the floor timbers by nails, except where the ends of two boards meet; here, in addition to the nails, the boards are kept from separating by wire ties. There is a board six inches wide, on its edge on each side of the bridge, to which the floor timbers are likewise secured by wires.—Three wires stretched on each side of the bridge along the stirrups, form a barrier to prevent persons from falling off. The floor is 16 feet from the water, and 400 feet in length. The distance between the two points of suspension of the bridge is 480 feet.

The whole weight of the wire is 1,314lbs.

Do.	do. wood work	3,380
	do. wrought nails	8

Total weight of the Bridge . 4,702

Four men would do the work of a similar bridge in two weeks of good weather, and the whole expense would be about 300 dollars.

*Elastic Stone: large Specimen.*

Some time ago, Dr. Mitchell exhibited to the New York Philosophical Society a specimen of *Elastic Marble*, measuring four feet in length, three inches in breadth, and one inch in thickness. The slab was of a snowy whiteness, of a grained structure, and of remarkable flexibility. He had re-

ceived it from Messrs. Norris and Kain, who got it from the quarry in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Since the receipt of this extraordinary sample, another of a far more considerable size, has been procured by Mr. Meyher, from Stockbridge. This he is preparing for a place in Dr. Mitchell's cabinet of mineralogy. The dimensions of this stone are as follows: breadth, one foot and ten inches; length, five feet; and thickness, two inches: making a mass of two thousand six hundred and forty cubic inches of elastic marble. This slab, when shaken, undulates sensibly backwards and forwards; when supported at the two extremities, the middle forms a curve of about two inches from a horizontal line; and when turned over recovers itself, and inclines as much the other way. It has many other curious properties. The substance under consideration has already been described by Mr. Meade, in a memoir printed in the American Mineralogical Journal; and New York probably now contains the largest piece that the world can produce.

*Extensive Fires in Woods.*

The following article appears in the New York papers relative to the recent fire in the Catskill Mountains:—

"*Catskill, May 8.*—During the last week, the Catskill Mountains, and the intervening woods, have been constantly on fire. It is said it extended as far south as Ulster and Sullivan counties, destroying in its course property to a very large amount. In many instances the inhabitants of neighbouring settlements have been compelled to sally out to save their dwellings from destruction. The smoke and cinders from the fire, together with a thick and hazy atmosphere, for a great part of the time obscured the sun. A friendly rain on Sunday stopped the progress of the fire, and restored the wonted clearness of the atmosphere."

Another fire broke out in the back part of Massachusetts on the 24th of April, which, aided by the wind and drought, destroyed more than 1,000 acres of wood, and materially damaged a number of the adjacent farms.

*Dissemination of Trees and Plants.*

In a great many instances the trees and plants of warm climates are transplanted into colder regions, and still thrive. This should encourage to continue experiments. Those annual plants, which take but a short time to ripen might be always successfully cultivated in colder climates than those to which they are indigenous.

Of certain trees and plants, the following is given in a Georgia paper:

"The Pride of India, that so beautifully ornaments the streets of Savannah and Augusta, adding to the beauty of those towns, by the elegant arrangement of its branches, and the fine verdure of its lasting foliage, and to their salubrity, by its refreshing shade,—is well known to be a native of the warm regions of India; yet it grows and flourishes as far north as Maryland, and perhaps farther. The Strawberry of Chili is now common in gardens, both in Europe and America; and the Potatoe of Peru is extended over the globe. Most of the fruits and flowers of our orchards and gardens are exotics, natives of warm countries; many of them where the chilling influence of frost is never felt, and snow unknown—yet, every one sees and knows that they perfect their fruits in our climate, and stand the rigors of our severest winters.

The Sugar Cane has been raised in France and Spain as a curiosity.

*Spontaneous Combustion: preventative.*

A writer in a late Dedham paper conceives it possible some of the fires in manufactories, barns, &c. are caused by spontaneous inflammation. To prevent this in future he recommends sprinkling salt on such articles as may be considered liable to such combustion.

**BELGIUM.**

*Public Safety: Carriages.*

The Municipal Council of Brussels has published an order against the furious driving of hackney-coaches, diligences, and other public conveyances, in the streets of that city, on account of the number of accidents that has happened.

*English Newspaper Started.*

An English newspaper, entitled the "*Cosmopolite*," was started at Brussels on Thursday, the 30th of May. It is sold at a franc a number; and does not contain more than half the quantity of one of our evening papers.

**BRAZILS.**

*The late Queen of Portugal* had long laboured under a melancholy kind of mental derangement. She was born December 17, 1784; married June 6, 1760, to the late King, her uncle, Pedro III. who died May 25, 1806; by whom she has issue John Maria Joseph Lewis, Prince of Brazil, (declared Regent of Portugal on account of his mother's indisposition), now King, born May 13, 1767, married to Charlotte Joaquina, Infanta of Spain, born April 5, 1775,

by whom he has issue Antonio, Prince of Beira, born August 12, 1798; Prince Michael, born October 26, 1802, and four daughters, one of whom is betrothed to Ferdinand, King of Spain.

**FRANCE.**

*Military Fête.*

On the 17th of May, a highly gratifying military spectacle took place on the plains of Agincourt: plains, celebrated for British valour, as the scene chosen to reward the gallantry of heroes who proved on the plains of Waterloo the continued invincibility of British spirit.

The 12th (or Prince of Wales's) Light Dragoons having received the medals granted by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, were assembled in review, at one o'clock, on Agincourt's plain. After performing several evolutions with their usual correctness, the regiment formed a square, and the Commanding Officer having previously ordered the medals to be ready for distribution, spoke as follows:—

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the 12th Light Dragoons—

I consider the present epoch the happiest of my life, having been ordered to distribute to you those honorary badges of distinction, which our gracious Prince has been pleased to present each of us with, who were present at the glorious combat of Waterloo.

I am convinced words are useless to impress upon the mind of each hero the value of this proud mark of distinction which will adorn his bosom. It will be transmitted to posterity as the reward gained, to commemorate the triumph of British valour over the hireling minions of ephemeral tyranny.

In looking round, I, with concern, perceive the absence of several whose individual gallantry so eminently contributed to the glories of the field—of many, whose doom was sealed on that ever memorable day. Though friendship bids the tear to flow for the memory of the brave, still she finds consolation in reflecting that they have fallen on the bed of honour, resigned their lives amidst the joys of conquest, and, filled with England's glory, smiled in death.

I could have wished our gallant Colonel were present to have distributed to you these medals, but his severe wounds, gained on the glorious day, still prevent us from possessing a man, who has always been foremost in leading you to glory and to victory, and under whose command you have gathered those laurels with which the Peninsular war adorns your brow.

**Soldiers!**—Your country is satisfied with you—your Prince invests you with marks of his Royal favour—your brethren in arms acknowledge and applaud your undaunted bravery. Continue, then, that discipline which has hitherto supported you in the day of battle, and you will continue to gather new laurels. Your names will appear on record in the calendar of the brave; and admiring posterity will with gratitude exclaim—"He too fought at that great battle on the plains of Waterloo."

This speech was delivered with graceful ease; and the medals being adjusted to the men's bosoms, "*God save the King*," was played by the excellent band of the regiment, Standards and Officers saluting; the tune concluding, the men cheered three times three.

In the evening the Officers partook of a sumptuous dinner, with every delicacy of the season, and the choicest wines.

The dragoons also celebrated the occasion; money was distributed to each, and happiness and festivity was the order of the day.

**MARSHAL AUGEREAU** is at length dead. The Paris Journals say, his death was hastened by moral affections! He was one of those characters who lived too long. Augereau was born at Paris, of humble parents, in 1757. In early life he enlisted as a private soldier in the Neapolitan army, and in 1787 settled at Naples as a fencing master. In 1792 he came to Paris, and obtained a command in the revolutionary armies; and in all the atrocities which they committed, Augereau's name is to be found as one of their leaders. He greatly distinguished himself in Buonaparte's first Italian campaigns.

#### *Monk Extraordinary.*

Accounts from Laval, of June 2d, state, that the Monks of La Trappe have been joined by an illustrious personage, the celebrated Baron GERARD, who has most heroically renounced the pomp and vanities of the world, to embrace the monastic life: he is now so pious in his behaviour, that the others take him for a model!!!

#### *New system of Education.*

A plan has just been published in Paris for the establishment of what is called "An Academic Institution of the Allied Nations," which is said to be under the immediate protection of the Duke of Richelieu, the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and some of the most eminent literary and scientific men in the kingdom are named as persons intended to be the principal instructors. It is proposed that one hundred young men,

selected from the most distinguished families belonging to the Allied Nations, shall assemble at one house in Paris, where they shall be instructed in morality, philosophy, in civil, political, and commercial history, in all its stages, from the earliest times to the present; in all its higher departments of literature; in every branch of science and the arts; in the laws of nations; in the codes of different countries, and their diplomatic, agricultural, and commercial relations in general; grammar, physiology, and anatomy; painting, music, dancing, &c.

The following are mentioned as masters:—The Abbe Sicard, for grammar; M. Lemercier, for French literature; M. Vigée, for reading and diction; M. Malte-Brun, for geography; M. Themery, for physics; Mr. Orfila, for chemistry; and the elder Krentzer, for music. Every branch is to have its particular instructor; and there will be servants of all languages. One of the principal objects of the Institution will be to promulgate the knowledge of public laws among the leading people of the different nations of Europe—a thing considered essentially necessary towards maintaining peace and social order throughout the European family.

#### *New Seminaries: Religious Education.*

A royal ordinance enacts, that there shall be created in the seminaries a thousand new fellowships for the education of ecclesiastics. The amount of these fellowships, and the expense attending them, shall be charged to the credit of a million, to be carried to the budget of the interior.

#### *French Consideration defective.*

A young woman, named Corneille, a lineal descendant of the father of the French stage, had a benefit lately at one of the Parisian theatres: the play was his celebrated *Cid*—the young lady herself, who acted for the first time, came forward in the part of *Chimene*—yet the house was but half filled.

#### *Venus Post Obit.*

The dissection of the Hottentot Venus has just been finished at the Jardin du Roi. This new object of curiosity for the amateurs of natural history will be placed in the museum of that fine establishment.

#### **GERMANY.**

##### *State of Trade.*

**Leipsic Fair.**—A Dutch paper states, that the late Easter fair, at Leipsic, was by no means a successful one, the buyers not bearing any due proportion to the sellers. The English cotton-manufacturers



attended the fair in great numbers, and sold their goods so low as to defy all profitable competition. The consequence would be a necessity on the part of the German manufacturers to dismiss their workmen. There was little demand for fine cloths, but the commoner sorts sold well. Leather was in great request. The booksellers attending the fair could not boast of much success. It was observable, that besides the standard writings of Goethe and Schiller, the principal books in demand were those on statistics, politics, and recent historical events. The falling off in the Leipsic fairs of late years is ascribed to merchants sending their riders through every nook and corner of Germany to obtain customers.

*Violent Storm: Water Spout.*

**Stutgard, May 26.**—On the 20th, a violent storm, with a water-spout, broke over the villages of Borkingen and Hindorf. The water rushed in torrents from the mountains upon the two villages. At Borkingen, it carried off five houses and all they contained; 18 were more or less damaged, and four persons drowned. At Hindorf, one house was carried off, and four damaged. Not only is the harvest destroyed, but the seeds are covered with sand and gravel.

*Solar Spots.*

According to the observations of several German astronomers, upon the spots which the sun's disk exhibits at this period, one of them is of a considerable size; it resembles a groupe of small islands lying close together, and has at least the breadth of the diameter of the earth. Another spot is very obscure, and surrounded by a slight shadow. There are six spots in the whole.

**HOLLAND.**

Amsterdam is about to be lighted with gas.

*Uniformity of Weights and Measures.*

**HAGUE, JUNE 4.**—A message was received to-day from his Majesty by the Second Chamber of the States-General, proposing the introduction of the same weights and measures into the kingdom, as soon as possible, but not later than 1820, founded on the decimal system—the denomination of ell and pound to be retained.—Referred to the Sections for examination.

**ICELAND.**

A Bible Society is now established at Iceland.

**INDIES: WEST.**

*Disturbances at Barbadoes.*

(From the Barbadoes Mercury of April 30.)

**Bridge-Town, April 30.**—It is unnecessary to state to our readers in this commu-

nity the occasion of that suspension of our labours which has taken place since the 13th of this month; it will be long and painfully impressed on their minds; but those of our subscribers who reside in the neighbouring settlements, will no doubt be desirous of knowing the cause of it. We shall therefore endeavour to perform this unpleasant duty, although we feel considerable difficulty in the attempt.

At so early an hour as two in the morning of Easter Monday, this island was placed under martial law, in order to quell a perfidious league of slaves in the parishes of St. Philip, Christ-church, St. John, and St. George; who, in their mad career, were setting fire to fields of cane, as well as pilaging and destroying the buildings on many estates, and otherwise pursuing a system of devastation which has seldom been equalled.

The inhabitants of this town were apprised of these nefarious proceedings through the personal exertions of Colonel J. P. Mayers, of the royal regiment of militia, who, on receiving the intelligence, instantly proceeded from his plantation: and having on his way acquainted Colonel Codd, in command of the garrison of St. Ann, the troops were immediately called to arms, and put in readiness to march in the route of these incendiaries.

This promptitude on the part of the Commandant was followed by his kindness in supplying the St. Michael's militia with some arms that were required, and likewise some ammunition, so that by day-break they were ready for service; on which the flank and some other companies, headed by Colonel Mayers, were soon afterwards dispatched, and on their march they joined a large body of regulars, commanded by Colonel Codd, with which they proceeded to the scene of desolation.

The life guards, too, were sent in that direction, and being divided into squadrons, they frequently fell in with parties of the insurgents, some of whom they killed, and dispersed the rest: and from the facility with which this body conveyed intelligence to the troops, it was found to be a most essential corps on this calamitous occasion.

The enterprising spirit of Colonel Best was conspicuous in this affair; for, with the Christ Church battalion, he was on duty in the very midst of the rebellious, and contributed in a great degree to their dispersion in that neighbourhood, soon after the commencement, in effecting which several of the insurgents were shot.

The troops from the garrison, as well as the militia, were, on approaching "the Thicket" (one of the estates principally

concerned in this outrage), sent in divisions, in different directions, with the hope of discovering, before night, those places to which the rebellious had retreated, on perceiving the advance. In performing this duty, the troops surprised many parties of them, some of whom lost their lives in attempting to escape.

Besides those that were killed on the following day, many were taken prisoners, and upwards of four hundred have been sent on board of vessels in the bay, to await the result of their trial, agreeably to a Proclamation issued by President Spooner.

Many have been condemned in the parishes that revolted, on full evidence of their guilt, before a court martial; and a court of inquiry is sitting in town, before whom several have been convicted, and their sentence (death) has been carried into effect, on those plantations to which the offenders belonged.

It having been deemed advisable to acquaint his Excellency, Governor Sir James Leith, G. C. B. of the state of the country, an express was sent to Guadaloupe on the 16th instant, and his Excellency lost no time in proceeding hither, having arrived on the 24th in a French schooner of war that happened to be at that island.

When the last accounts left Barbadoes, the island was perfectly tranquil, and the insurrection completely quelled. The damage done to estates and houses is estimated at £120,000. The insurrection is attributed to the Slave Registry Bill, and to a report propagated that the slaves were legally free; but, that their owners concealed the law by which they were privileged with freedom.

*Extract of a Letter from Bristol, June 10.*

—“A letter from a Gentleman in Barbadoes, received here, states, that in pursuit of the Negroes a flag was found, divided into three compartments; in the first of which was painted a white man hanging by the neck; in the second, a black Chief, with a white woman kneeling at his feet, with clasped hands, imploring mercy; in the third, a black Chief crowned, with a white woman at his side. It states, that the insurrection was a regular concerted plan, but that it burst forth a week before it was intended, by some of the Chiefs, who, having become infuriate by drink, commenced the work of desolation.”

#### ITALY.

*Disturbances: agitations.*

Rome, May 22. — There were serious disturbances in the vicinity of Bologna on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant. The pea-

santry having assembled to the number of some thousands on the ringing of the tocsin, laid waste all the fields of rice, under pretence that they infected the air. It is only 15 years since the cultivation of rice was introduced into this part of Italy. It is a culture attended with great inconveniences; but such acts of violence are extremely reprehensible at a period when so great a dearth prevails in Italy.

#### POLAND.

*Commerce promoted: New Fair.*

By a decree of the Viceroy of Poland, it is determined, for the promotion of the trade of the kingdom, to establish a depot of merchandise in Warsaw, where there is to be every year a great fair for foreign and home goods, from the 15th of June to the 15th of July, which is to commence in the year 1817. The winter corn in Poland had greatly suffered by the unfavourable weather.

#### SPAIN.

*Privateer from the New World.*

The San Joze de la Constantia, from Cadiz to Carrel; and the San Antonio y la Magdalena, from Cadiz to St. Andero, were captured on the 15th ult. about ten leagues W. of Cadiz, by a galliot of six guns, reported to be a privateer from Buenos Ayres (a corvette of 22 guns was in sight). The latter prize was ransomed, and returned to Cadiz on the 19th ult.

#### SWEDEN.

*New Canal*

About 5,000 men belonging to different Swedish regiments are now employed upon the Gotha canal, which is to form a communication between the Baltic and the North Sea.

#### RUSSIA.

*Moscow Restored.*

On the Promenade of Moscow, on Palm Sunday, above 800 equipages were counted. An immense number of houses have been erected since the city was set fire to by the French, and it will soon appear in its state of former grandeur.

#### SWITZERLAND.

*State of the Swiss People.*

We learn from Paris, that on May 3, being the anniversary of the return of the King, the Corps of *Cent Suisses* received a standard, to which Madame the Duchess of Angoulême deigned to fasten the cravattes. On this standard is depicted a rock beaten by storms, with this motto—*Ea est fiducia gentis*—[such is the fidelity of this nation]—a motto as honourable to all Switzerland, as to the corps whose stan-

dard it adorns. His Majesty deigned to express to the Duke de Mortemar his satisfaction at the brilliant appearance of the corps, which was in fact distinguished on that day by its beauty, its fine military air, and the high stature of the men who compose it.

At Friburgh, an energetic discourse circulates in manuscript, which was pronounced by Counsellor Uffligers against foreign military service during the debates on the capitulation. This discourse is read with the greater interest, as it combines enlightened patriotism with true eloquence.

A great many Swiss from all the Protestant Cantons are going soon to depart from Basle for America. Commerce and manufactures languish both at Basle and in the parts of Germany next to the Rhine.—As no Swiss or German manufactures are now permitted to enter France, many have almost wholly ceased to work. Last Thursday a number of waggons, with manufactures, both from Germany and Switzerland, having presented themselves at the French Custom-house on the frontiers, to pay the duties, were ordered to return back; with the notification, that till further orders no waggons with goods could enter France.—(*Gazette de Lausanne*, May 17.)

## National Register:

### BRITISH.

#### THE KING'S HEALTH.

"Windsor Castle, June 1.—"His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been uniformly tranquil throughout last month, but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished.

"H. HALFORD. M. BAILLIE.  
"W. HEBERDEN. R. WILLIS."

#### THE NEW SILVER COINAGE.

##### Report

Of the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed to take into consideration the state of the coins of this kingdom, and the present establishment and constitution of his Majesty's Mint, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; dated 21st May, 1816.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 21st May, 1816.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed to take into consideration the state of the Coins of this Kingdom and the present

Establishment and Constitution of his Majesty's Mint.

His Majesty having been pleased, by his Order in Council of 7th February, 1798, to direct this Committee to take into consideration the state of the coins of this realm, and the present Establishment and Constitution of his Majesty's Mint; the Committee, in discharge of their duty, have already submitted to his Majesty their opinion on some of the points so referred to them.

A new Mint has, at their recommendation, been erected, and furnished with a most complete and extensive coining apparatus, including all the modern improvements; and in a representation to your Royal Highness in Council, of 6th March, 1815, this Committee suggested several alterations in the establishment and constitution of his Majesty's Mint; which your Royal Highness was graciously pleased to approve; and which will, it is presumed, render that establishment more efficient.

These preliminary steps having been completed, the Committee have availed themselves of the return of general peace, to resume the consideration of the important subject referred to them, which the unusually high prices of the precious metals, and other circumstances arising out of a state of war, had obliged them to suspend; and they now take leave humbly to represent to your Royal Highness, that an immediate coinage of gold and silver monies would be of great public benefit. But that if your Royal Highness should be pleased to give directions for carrying the same into effect, they do not conceive it would be advisable to make any alteration, either in standard, weight, or denominations of the gold coins. The Committee are however, of opinion, that it should forthwith be proposed to Parliament, to pass an Act declaring the gold coin alone to be the standard coin of this realm; and that the silver coins are hereafter to be considered merely as representative coins, and to be a legal tender only in payment of sums not exceeding two guineas.

The Committee do not think it necessary to state to your Royal Highness the reasons which have led them to recommend that the gold coin alone should be declared to be the standard coin of the realm, because they humbly conceive that such a declaration by Parliament would in truth be merely in confirmation of a principle, already established by the universal consent and practice of his Majesty's subjects, and which appears to be in great measure recognized by the Act of 58 Geo. III. chap. 59.

With respect to the silver coins, of which an immediate supply appears to be more indispensably necessary for the public convenience; the Committee are of opinion, that no alteration should be made either in the standard of fineness, or in the denominations of the coins; but they think it will be advisable to diminish the weight of the pieces, in order to prevent a recurrence of those inconveniences which have hitherto arisen from the melting of the new and perfect silver coins as soon as they have appeared in circulation, for the purpose of converting them into bullion, in which state they have generally been more valuable than as coin. The Committee are, therefore, of opinion, that it should be proposed to Parliament, to authorize his Majesty to direct, that in all future coinages of silver, sixty-six shillings (and other coins in proportion) shall be struck from each pound weight Troy of standard silver, instead of sixty-two.

It has hitherto been the practice in his Majesty's Mint, to return to those who import silver for the purpose of having it converted into coin, a quantity of coin equal in weight to the quantity of standard silver so imported, the expense of coining being borne by the public. So long as the silver coins were considered to be the standard coin of the realm, this principle appears to this Committee to have been a wise one, and they conceive that it should still be adhered to in respect of the gold coin, which is now to be declared the standard coin of the realm; but the Committee are of opinion that the charge of coining the silver coins, as well as a small allowance for seignorage, ought to be deducted; and that his Majesty should be authorized to direct the Master of his Mint to retain four shillings out of each pound weight troy of silver coin, hereafter to be coined, for the charge of brassage and seignorage, and that the money received for the same should be applied to the public service in discharge of the interest of the sum expended in the erection of the new Mint, and in defraying the general expenses of the Mint Establishment. In thus stating the number of pieces to be struck from each pound of silver, and the amount of the sum to be deducted for brassage and seignorage, the Committee have, to the best of their judgment, endeavoured to fix on such a rate as will, on the one hand, be sufficiently high to protect the new coins, by a small increase of their nominal value, from the danger of being melted down and converted into bullion when the market price of silver rises; while on the other, it will, they trust, not be found to be so low

as to afford any encouragement to the issue of counterfeit coin, if the market-price of silver should fall.

Should your Royal Highness think fit to adopt the plan which the Committee have thus recommended, they think it would be advisable, that a sum of not less than £2,500,000 in silver coin should actually be coined, before any issue of new coin takes place; viz. £2,000,000 for the use of Great Britain, and £500,000 for the use of Ireland.

It will, however, be necessary before any further progress can be made in the execution of a new silver coinage, on the above principles, that the legal prohibitions against coining any silver coins of the realm, or altering the weight of such coins, arising out of the Acts of 18 Chs. II. ch. 5, 7, and 8 William III. ch. 1, sec. 1, and 2, 14 Geo. III. ch. 42, sec. 1, 38 Geo. III. ch. 59, sec. 2, should be repealed; and with this view, the Committee take leave to recommend, that in the Bill to be proposed to Parliament, provision should be made for the removal of those prohibitions. When that shall have been effected, the Committee will proceed humbly to recommend to your Royal Highness the regulations which they conceive will be necessary with respect to the time and mode of calling in the silver coins now in currency, as well as with respect to the allowance (if any) to be made hereafter for reasonable wear, in each denomination of the proposed new silver coins. The Committee think it right, however, now to state, as their opinion, with respect to the silver coins at present in circulation, that it should be proposed to Parliament to authorize his Majesty, whenever he shall see fit to call in such silver coins, to direct that all such pieces as shall be judged by the Officers of the Mint to have been actually coined in his Majesty's Mint, should be received by tale, and that the holders of the same should receive in return an equal value by tale of the new silver coins.

May 21, 1816.

An account laid before the House of Commons estimates the sum necessary for reinstating the buildings damaged or destroyed by the late fire at the Mint, at 13,000l.

#### THIRD REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SEEDS AND WOOL, &c.

The Select Committee appointed to examine into the policy of imposing an increased Duty on the Import of foreign Seeds, and to Report their opinion there-



upon the House; and who were instructed to consider of the Laws relative to Woolen Goods, and the Trade in Wool; and also to consider the Laws prohibiting the growth of Tobacco in Great Britain; and to whom the several Petitions on the subjects of Seeds and Wool were referred; and who were empowered to report, from time to time, to the House, together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them;

Having submitted to the House the result of their inquiries upon the inexpediency, under the present circumstances, of introducing any alteration in the laws affecting the import and export of wool, as well as their opinion of the necessity of raising the Import Duty upon Rape Seed to £10 per last, proceeded to an examination of the other subjects referred to their consideration, and have come to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that any legislative interference which might affect the supply of Linseed, Clover Seed, and smaller Seeds, would not hold out such a prospect of relief to the agricultural interest, as to induce your Committee to recommend measures which they find likely, in some degree, to affect the manufacturing and commercial relations of the country; but that your Committee are of opinion, that the removal of the duties now levied on Rape Cake and Linseed Cake imported, would have a beneficial effect upon the agriculture of the country, and tend materially to increase the quantity of grain for the supply of the home market.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that neither the soil nor the climate of this country are ill adapted to the cultivation of tobacco; but the difficulties which would attend the collection of a duty on Tobacco grown at home, and the temptation which would be held out to defraud the Revenue, as long as the present duties on tobacco imported continue to be levied, are such as to induce your Committee to be of opinion, that no alteration under the present circumstances, should be made in the laws relating to Tobacco.

*Naval Force.*—The following is a correct statement of the Navy in Commission, made up to the 1st of June:—

Of the Line, 22—Fifities, 5—Frigates, 66—Cutters, Sloops, Schooners, &c. 89—Guard Ships (not effective) &c. 12—Troop Ships, 6—Store Ships, 12—Yachts, 5—Total, 217.—Decrease this month, 9.

Preparations are making at Plymouth to examine the state of the breakwater, by  
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means of a diving-bell; and a Mr. Fisher, a man expert in the management of these machines, is now there by order of Government to direct the operations.

*SOAP BILL.*—Comparative View of the Manufactures of Hard and Soft Soap for the year ending January 5, 1816:—

Number of Manufactures . . . . .	434	10
Duties of Excise . . . . .	614,587	33,639l.
Drawback on Exportation . . . . .	10,377	227l.
Allowances for use in woollen and other manufactures . . . . .	25,282	7,840

*Hop-planter's accommodated.*

In consequence of an application to Government, by a petition agreed at Cranbrook, a few days since, by the principal hop planters in the Weald of Kent, representing the inconvenience and expence to which they would be exposed in carrying into effect the conditions under which the demand of the Hop duties were directed to be suspended, the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to direct, that the Bond and Sureties should be altogether dispensed with, except in such cases, where the party owing duty was no longer the occupier or possessor of the hop-ground for which the duty was due.  
—*Kent Gazette.*

*Shortest Voyage known.*

Lately arrived from China, thirteen large laden ships of the East India Company, after a passage of only 109 days, the shortest ever known, and highly honourable to the nautical skill and science of their commanders. The great events of Waterloo had been heard of in China, and the consequences justly appreciated. The ships divided into three squadrons, and arrived at St. Helena together; they were dispatched from St. Helena, two and two, and arrived again all at once off the Start Point in the Channel.

*Russia, commerce with.*

The following official letter has been recently received from the British Consul at St. Petersburg. It produced a deep sensation in the city:—

TO SAMUEL THORNTON, ESQ. GOVERNOR OF THE RUSSIA COMPANY.

*St. Petersburg, April 28 (May 10), 1816.*

"SIR—I had the pleasure of writing to you on the 21st April (May 3), by post, and two days after by a Courier, with the New Tariff.

"By these opportunities I communicated to you, for information of the Court of Assistants, all the details I could collect of this so long expected Tariff: and I have now the mortification to acquaint you, that orders have been received with it at the Custom-house here, to continue in force the rules and regulations formed during the unfortunate differences between Great Britain and Russia, and ever since acted upon, though with some temporary modifications on

one or two points. I shall, on every occasion in my power, endeavour to procure either the repeal or suspension of some of these regulations, which appear and are felt to be most prejudicial to the prosecution of that liberal commerce it is the wish of his Majesty to establish, and I flatter myself, by the powerful assistance of his Excellency Lord Cathcart, my representations may produce the desired effect. In the mean time I more strongly recommend that all the rules and regulations, and custom-house laws, established by the Tariff of 1811, regarding bills of lading to order, and other points, be most strictly adhered to, and that the expediency of so doing be made as speedily known to the trade as possible. "I am, &c.  
(Signed) "D. BAYLEY."

It should appear that there was some misapprehension in this case. The Russian Consul in London has published his opinion that there was no unusual regulations enforced; nothing more than customary port orders, and usages.

*Religious Toleration: popery.*

The inhabitants of York were lately gratified with the celebration of High Mass, at the Catholic Chapel, in Blake-Street; a spectacle which has not been exhibited in York, with so great a degree of splendour, during the last three hundred years.—(*York Courant.*)

*Travellers: eni bono?*

It is said that above two thousand passports have been issued to noblemen, gentlemen, and manufacturers, about to proceed to the Continent, within the last month.

*Bethlem Hospital.* The election for two Physicians for Bethlem Hospital came on June 10: the poll at its close, was as follows:—Dr. Monro, jun. 106—Dr. Tuthill 151—Elected. — Dr. Williams 160—Dr. Lamb 15—Dr. Cleverley 15.

The Opera-house was knocked down June 10, to Mr. Waters for 41,000*l.* at the Chancery sale-room, Southampton-buildings.

*French Importation.*

An immense quantity of French eggs has been brought to Brighton from France, and are now retailing at about sixpence per dozen. One packet brought as many as one hundred thousand. The French order, prohibiting their exportation, has just been taken off, which occasions the large exportation.

French shillings and sixpences pass in this town for only 10*d.* and 5*d.* At the Post-Office, they are refused to be received at all.—(*Brighton Herald.*)

The judicious plan adopted at Norwich lately, under the sanction of the Magistrates and Court of Guardians, of exchanging the defective silver of the labouring poor of that city and hamlets, for current coin, was

attended with the desired effect of anticipating individual distress, and of preserving public tranquillity. Upwards of 2000*l.* worth of Bank Tokens were exchanged for smooth shillings and sixpences, to the amount of 9*s.* for each one person; and the poor expressed themselves well satisfied and grateful for this well timed attention to their accommodation and relief, coming as it did on the eve of Saturday's market.

*Banks, caution to Insolvent Debtors.*

Two farmers applied to the Magistrates at an adjourned sessions for Devon, to be discharged as insolvent debtors; but, in consequence of their having removed their property, to prevent their landlord from recovering the rent due, they were remanded to prison, where they are to remain for five years, the time fixed by the Act.

*Cash and Currency.*

It is expected that the Bank will revive its payments much earlier than is required under the restriction law. From the situation of the Exchanges, money is from every corner pouring into the country, and as a fore-taste, the Bankers of Lombard-street daily issue a quantity of gold in payment for drafts. Some were given on Saturday, May 25, for the first time for many years, in acquittance for a common check.

*Woods on Fire.*

Lately, a fire broke out in a wood near Cranbrooke, called Angley Wood, the property of the Rev. J. Cramer Roberts: through the active exertions of the inhabitants, it was happily got under after burning nearly three hours, and destroying about seventy acres of wood; the damage is computed at several hundred pounds.

*Gas Lights.*

The Engineer of a Gas Light Company, has stated before a Committee of the House of Commons, that every mile of pipe, or conductor of the gas, costs the Company 2600*l.* that the Company at this time, consumes about 28 chaldrons of coals per day, and that if they increased their capital by 200,000*l.* their probable consumption will be about 30,000 chaldrons of coals annually. The Company at this time light about 5000 private, and 700 parish lamps; they look chiefly to private lamps for reimbursement of the expences, and profits. A coal merchant who was examined, thought it would require 100 men to raise from the pits 30,000 chaldrons of coals in the year, and to put them on board the vessels; it would require about 40 horses, and 17 ships of 300 tons, to convey them to London: each ship to make eight voyages annually; there would be re-

quired also ten men for each vessel.—That the Company burning annually 30,000 chaldrons of coals, they would pay to Government 13,000*l.* duty per annum.

*Whale Fishery.*

The Whale Fishery employs eleven thousand men, and more than one thousand apprentices, who navigate about two hundred large ships, in fitting out which near one hundred thousand persons are benefitted as boat-builders, rope and sail makers, ship chandlers, &c. The only set off against the above which the Gas Company make, is proved by experienced persons in the coal trade, to be the employing 17 ships, each navigated by ten men, in bringing coals to London. Whereas one ship-owner in the whale fishery, at this time employs 16 ships, and has reared near one thousand and fifty apprentices. Is there a doubt which is the best nursery for seamen?

*Mechanical Chimney Sweeping.*

On Wednesday, June 5, a numerous meeting of Ladies and Gentlemen was held at the Mansion-house, to consider of the best means of abolishing the practice of sweeping chimnies through the industry of boys, and of substituting, in its room, a simple mechanical apparatus, which would answer every purpose. The Chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who opened the business of the Meeting, by adverting to the cruelty and inhumanity which attended the present practice, and the efficacious means by which it might be obviated. His Lordship had received several letters, shewing not only the infant state at which children were employed in the unwholesome and dangerous occupation of sweeping chimnies, but also the success with which the mechanical substitute was applied in Scotland and elsewhere.—Mr. Tooke read to the Meeting the Report of the Committee appointed to consider this subject, and pointed out the melancholy afflictions with which children were visited by the continuance of the present practice. He also dwelt on the fact, that this practice was unknown until the beginning of the last century, and that consequently mechanical means must have been previously found effectual. The worthy Gentleman concluded by moving a resolution for the establishment of a mechanical system. Sir Francis Burdett drew an eloquent picture of the miseries of infants, some under four or five years of age, who are consigned to this dreary and cruel occupation. He concluded by enforcing the claim of the poor children of England to at least the same sympathy from their coun-

trymen as the sable sons of Africa. Several resolutions for the promotion of this humane and benevolent purpose, were then moved by Hon. Mr. Burrell Drummond, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hall, &c. &c. and carried unanimously.

*Air-Balloon, on large scale.*

A new discovery in Aerostatics, is soon likely to be exhibited to the public, by Mr. M. S. J. Pauly, civil engineer, and D. Egg. A balloon, which they have for some time been preparing, will be capable of being steered at pleasure, similar to vessels at sea, in a horizontal or vertical direction, without losing either gas or ballast. It is in the shape of a fish, being intended to act upon the air in the same manner as a fish acts upon the water, and will carry from three to four persons in safety.

*Extensive Forgery and Swindling.*

Forgeries of considerable magnitude have recently been committed by a gang of Swindlers upon various banking-houses.—The affair has hitherto been kept as secret as possible, in the hope of being able to apprehend the parties. At present only one of the gang is in custody. The provincial bankers have chiefly been the victims of the schemes of these depredators, and, as it already appears, to a serious amount; but the full extent of the mischief is not ascertained. The plan of the gang seems to have been to apply to country bankers for discount, and offering their bills apparently on the first banking-houses in London, or at least bills with their indorsement upon them. The better to lull suspicion, the swindlers generally made application to such provincial bankers as were connected with the houses in town on whom the bills were pretended to be drawn. Their plea for applying for country assistance was, that owing to the distresses in London, money was exceeding scarce, and no discount to be had. The bankers said, with respect to the scarcity of money, it was pretty much the same with them in the country. The swindlers, who are represented to be by no means deficient in address, then pretended they had great purchases to make in the country, and that they would be content to receive a large portion of the money in provincial notes. This lure generally succeeded, and the forged bills were discounted. The next object of the villains was to get cash in town for the country notes at the houses where they were made payable. By these means the swindlers amassed large sums before the forgeries, which were so widely extended, were detected.

skilfully are the forgeries in general executed, that some of the parties whose names are used, only knew from circumstances that the writing was not their own. The person who is in custody on suspicion, was arrested in town on his arrival from Portsmouth, and had upon him, when taken, money to the amount of £1,800.

One day last week, a porter presented a check for 2,100*l.* drawn on the banking house of, Curries, Raikes, and Co. in Cornhill, which was immediately paid; and on returning to the spot to hand the amount to the persons who sent him with the check, he could not find him. Not knowing what to do, he applied to the banking house, and related the circumstances; and the clerk re-examining the check, it was found to be a forgery.

#### *Druggists punished.*

Lately in the Court of Exchequer, in the two cases of the King *v.* Dunn and Walker, and the King *v.* Rugg, the defendants, chemists and druggists, were fined 500*l.* each, for supplying deleterious articles to common brewers.

**EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE IN FISHING.**—As a gentleman was angling a few days since on the Mill-dam, below Winchester, he accidentally threw his line across a strong white duck, which suddenly turning round, twisted the gut about her own neck, and fixed the hook of the dropper fly in her own breast. Thus entangled and hooked, she soon broke off the gut above the dropper, and sailed down the stream, with the end fly trailing behind her. She had not proceeded far before a trout, apparently about a pound and a half in weight, took the fly effectually. Then commenced a struggle the most extraordinary that ever was witnessed—a duck at the dropper, and a large trout at the end fly! Whenever the trout exerted itself, the terrors of the duck were very conspicuous: it fluttered its wings and dragged the fish. In case of no violent struggles on the part of the trout, the duck evidently gave way, and suffered herself at last to be drawn under some bushes, where the shortness of the gut did not allow the trout to shelter himself in his retreat, and the duck to remain on the surface at the same time. The duck's head was drawn repeatedly under water.—By chance, however, the gut got across a branch, which hung downwards into the water, and the duck taking advantage of the purchase which this gave her, dragged her opponent from his hole, and compelled him to shew his head above water.—

Then it became a contest for life or death; the trout was in the last agonies, and the duck evidently in a very weak state, when the gut gave way, and suffered them to part each its own way.

#### *Ichthyology.*

The following facts may be worthy of record—the authenticity is undeniable:—

As Mr. John Wane, grocer, Penrith, was following his favourite recreation of fishing with roan, in the river Eamont, on Friday May 21, after taking a quantity of trout, in a part of that river near to the Giant's Cave, he found an unusual attack made at his bait, and immediately discovered he had hooked a young otter about 7*lbs.* weight, and apparently about four months old. Owing to the good condition of his tackle, he was so fortunate as to bring it within reach of his hand-net, but no sooner did he do so, than the young savage bit the rim of it in two, although made of brass wire about three-quarters of an inch in circumference; he nevertheless contrived to throw it over his head on the bank, and pursuing his success by intervening between the animal and the water, he, after repeated attacks, and not without considerable difficulty, seized upon it.

Finding itself in a very unusual element, the animal made a loud whistling noise, which brought to it (no doubt with a view of relief) the parents, and with them five or six young ones, which immediately swimming to the edge of the water, set themselves in battle array, by rearing themselves on their hind legs, and following the example of the captive by setting up a loud whistling noise, spurring water at Mr. W. and shewing every symptom of the most savage ferocity. They durst not, however, make any personal attack, and Mr. W. content with his prey, made the best of his way along the banks to a neighbouring house, about 300 yards distant, the old otters following him the whole way, evincing the most parental affection.—Having safely lodged his captive, he resumed his sport, and, before five o'clock in the afternoon, having commenced fishing about six in the morning, he actually killed 67*lbs.* weight of trout, which probably is the greatest number ever taken by the rod in the same space of time. He has now the otter in his possession, and the animal, from his kind treatment, appears in a state of domestication.

#### SCOTLAND.

##### *Robbers not in Romance.*

The nest of a gang of thieves has lately been discovered in East Lothian, which puts us very much in mind of the haunts



so ably described in *Guy Mannering*. In the ruined castle Tantallan, which is situated on the brink of a high cliff, there still remains one room capable of affording shelter from the storm; it is near the summit of the building, and so situate as to be thought entirely inaccessible. A short time ago, the children of some working people in the neighbourhood were playing in a little bit of potatoe ground just under the ruins, when one of them, happening to cast his eyes up, observed a head with a red night-cap looking over the top; an immediate alarm was the consequence; and after much trouble, the castle was stormed, and one inmate taken prisoner. On examining the premises, there were found abundant marks of good cheer and accommodation for several people—all the rest were abroad foraging, and hitherto no traces have been discovered of their retreat. It appears, that the gang have remained unobserved for several months, and have lived chiefly by their nocturnal depredations on the poultry-yards and farm houses around. The person apprehended was committed to Haddington gaol.

*Printing from Stone.*

Mr. John Ruthven, of Edinburgh, has been employed in improving, and applying to practical purposes, the important art of printing drawings, &c. from stone.—This is much more extensively useful, by being combined with the ingenious press lately invented by Mr. Ruthven, by means of which any individual may take off any number of impressions with the utmost ease.

IRELAND.

An official account laid before the House of Commons states, the total official value of the Customs Revenue of Ireland, in the present year 1816, at 2,681,101l.

A return to an Order of the House of Commons states the amount of the total expenditure of Ireland for the year 1816, at 17,382,913l. Irish currency, exclusive of the charge of management. Of this 6,408,036l. is on separate account, and the remainder on joint account; including the sum of 6,616,986l. paid on account of balances due by Ireland to Great Britain on the joint account.

Wellington Bridge, a testimonial to the hero of the British army, has been erected at Dublin. It consists of an arch of cast iron thrown over the river Liffey, and is one of the most beautiful in Europe.

*Robber uncommonly active.*

DUBLIN, MAY 23.—A person, generally known by the name of Captain Grant, whose extraordinary endowments rendered

him competent to achieve much good or evil, after having escaped, by means which appear miraculous, from various gaols, was some time since lodged in that of Maryborough, the capital of the Queen's county. Here, being abundantly supplied with money, he treated the prisoners with such things as the prison afforded; and repeatedly told the Sheriff, as well as the numerous persons whose curiosity induced them to visit him, that he would elude their vigilance, in defiance of every exertion they could make. The discovery that he had cut his irons nearly through, leaving only sufficient remaining to keep them together, and the substitution of others of most singular weight and thickness, did not appear to disconcert him; he laughed at the zeal of the Officers of the detachment, which had induced them to take lodgings opposite the gaol, as a measure of increased security. The night after the immense irons were put on him, he cut through them, and through those of 22 other men, charged with capital offences; and, rushing forward at their head, knocked down two soldiers stationed in the passage, then the turnkey and his assistants; and, opening the door, the key of which he had seized, knocked down two soldiers who were at the outside of it, and taking their arms, as he had done those in the passage, ran down the street, with six of his associates, crying 'stop thief,' till the darkness of the night rendered pursuit unavailing. On the first alarm in the prison, a man, confined for debt, and who was taking tea with the gaoler, ran into the passage, and with great presence of mind, shut the iron gate, by which means the flight of 16 of the felons was fortunately prevented, and they were remanded to their former quarters. The escape of Grant was almost immediately proclaimed through the country by his depredations. The night after he carried off Mr. White's coach horses from Scots-wrath, between Monrath and Abelnix; he committed a robbery near Waterford, sixty English miles distant, and returning with equal rapidity, plundered the house of Mr. Horan, close to Maryborough, of every article of value.

Silver Coinage.—One shilling, contained, of fine silver,

23 Edw. I.	264 gr.	36 Hen. VIII.	60 gr.
13 Edw. III.	236	37 Hen. VIII.	40
27 Edw. III.	213	3 Edw. VI.	40
9 Hen. V.	176	5 Edw. VI.	20
1 Hen. VI.	142	6 Edw. VI.	88
44 Hen. VI.	176	2 Eliz.	89
9 Hen. VI.	142	13 Eliz.	85 58-62
1 Hen. VIII.	118	Proposed new	
34 Hen. VIII.	100	coinage.	80 8-11

# PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

## CHAP. III. *Salaries—Economy—Navy Estimates—Ireland, &c.* *House of Commons.*

March 19.—Several Petitions presented praying the House to repeal such Taxes as affected Agriculture; the depressed condition of which they stated in strong terms.

21.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of his intention to repeal the Malt Tax, as a relief to agriculture. Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, observed that what the farmer most wanted, at the moment, was a market for his barley. Barley soils would not produce wheat; and they must be thrown out of cultivation, unless their produce was rendered saleable.

Mr. Methuen introduced a debate on the increase of salaries in the Excise of the Customs, and the Admiralty. In the Excise the two chairmen from £1,700 had now £2,000; and seven Commissioners £200 per annum, additional each. In the Customs the Chairmen were raised from £1,400 to £3,000. The salaries of the Secretaries to the Admiralty had been increased *one fourth*, and this in a time of Peace!

Lord Castlereagh said there would be a saving in the Secretary of State's Office of about £4,000 per ann. In the Paymaster's Office about £41,000 per ann. In the Commissariat Department about £100,000 per ann. In the Storekeeper's about £10,000. The Barracks would be reduced from 90,000 men to 40,000. The Admiralty would save about £400,000. The Victualling about £25,000. Total £571,000, soon to be augmented to £650,000.

But, they could not suddenly forget their meritorious servants, nor turn off all in one moment. After their length of services the whole sum divided as increased salary among the officers retained was only 7,500l. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Brougham insisted that this parade about saving 5 or 600,000l. was all mere verbiage. It was true, a number of workmen had been turned off, as there was no more want of them: but, saving there was none. The salaries of Mr. Croker and Mr. Barrow (Secretaries to the Admiralty) should bear some proportion to their labours; but, surely, their labours were less in time of peace. To put 1,000l. *per Ann.* into the pocket of one, and 500l. *per Ann.* into the pocket of the other, was burdening the public, already too much burdened. It was a piece of Court favouritism.

Mr. Peel opposed the addition.

Mr. Tierney took an enlarged view of the subject in respect to its fitness, as concerning the Revenue Boards, and as con-

cerning the Admiralty. The plea was long service; but had these gentlemen seen long service? It was true the Secretary of the Admiralty in war time received fees to the amount of 14,000l. *per Ann.* but, this had not been stated as the reason for limiting the former Secretary, Sir Evan Nepean, to 3,000l. The whole Administration made common cause against the country on the subject of economy. The people of England could not be persuaded out of their common sense: the whole was a mass of extravagance.

Mr. Wynne, Mr. W. Pole, Mr. Banks, and Lord Cochrane spoke: when the House divided:

For the amendment . . . . . 159

Against it . . . . . 130

Majority . . . . . —29

March 29.—The Bill for authorizing money to be advanced by the Bank, was described by Mr. Grenfell as borrowing three millions of the public's own money, for which the public pays 240,000l. leaving eight millions and a half of their own money in the hands of the Bank. He hoped if the immense paper circulation was to be continued, that some means would be devised to enable the public to share the profits. About 40,000l. had been saved to the public, it might make up 100,000l.

### *Navy Estimates.*

In a Committee of Supply, Sir G. Warrender moved that a sum not exceeding 34,864l. 12s. 6d. be voted for the expenses of the navy pay office.

Mr. Bennett thought 4,000l. a year too much for the Treasurer of the Navy. Those of the army had only 2,000l. a year: and he thought the same sum might be amply sufficient for the Treasurer of the Navy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the balances of the public money held by the Treasurer of the Navy, when his salary was only 2,000l. were a source of incomparably greater income than the addition of 2,000l. making up its present amount. They amounted annually, on some occasions, to 40,000l. or 50,000l.

Mr. J. Martin moved, that the sum of 7,000l. for the Navy Pay Office, placed under the head of contingencies, be deducted from the vote, because the details of the items promised to be brought down were not yet before the House.—Negatived, by 153 against 57.

Sir George Warrender moved a resolution for 49,195l. 3s. 4d. for the expenses of the Victualling Office, which was agreed to, as well as 27,533l. 2s. 6d. for Deptford Yard; 33,061l. 7s. for Woolwich Yard; 35,450l. 2s. 10d. for Chatham Yard; 25,453l. 6d. 6d. for Sheerness Yard; 60,728l. 5s. for Portsmouth Yard and the Naval Col-

dege; 47,496l. 9s. 1d. for Plymouth Yard; 6,791l. 3s. 5d. for the out-ports; 57,462l. 18s. 7d. for the Foreign Yards; 54,423l. 7s. 6d. for victualling the yards at Deptford, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Dover, Cork, Yarmouth, Malta, Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, and Minorca; 141,121l. 0s. 2d. for the officers, shipkeepers, and men, borne on the several ships, hulks, and small vessels; with the expense of wages to them whilst they remain in ordinary; 3,467l. 10s. for paying a bounty to twenty chaplains, of 4s. per day, who have served seven years in the navy; to twenty at 3s. who have served five years; to twenty at 2s. 6d. who have served four years on board any of his Majesty's ships of war, provided it appears by the books of the said ships, that they have been actually borne and mustered thereon for the above times; 192,060l. 7s. 6d. for victuals to the officers and ship-keepers in ordinary, as also to officers and men borne on the hulks and small vessels; making 4,857 men for a year, or 1,772,805 men for a day, at 1s. 6d. per diem each; 113,149l. for defraying the expenses of harbour, mooring, and rigging; 535,589l. for ordinary repairs of his Majesty's ships, docks, buildings, &c. in the several yards and offices; 1,019,755l. for half-pay, superannuations, pensions, and allowances granted to officers in the military line of the naval service, their widows, relatives, &c.

#### House of Lords.

April 2.—H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex presented a petition from Cripplegate Ward, praying for the reduction of the present large military establishment.

Lord Holland presented a petition to the same effect from Middlesex, and another from Norwich.

#### State of Ireland.

The Marquis of Buckingham introduced the subject of the distressed and disturbed state of that part of the United Kingdom. He thought there were radical defects in the system under which Ireland was governed. It was their lordships' duty to examine the matter thoroughly. The thought of keeping a garrison in Ireland, a whole army, was dreadful. He would not fatigue their lordships with the Catholic question; but, that too ought to be investigated. He did not think lightly of the opinions of the people. He should restore to the Catholics, eligibility to every place of honour and profit; some excepted.

But, this would do little unless the system of tithes was amended. The burden of these was taken from the landholder, and laid on the poor peasant's potatoe garden. But, the evil did not stop here.

The rector was obliged to employ a proctor. He collects, as he can; and if any be defaulters, he puts in an execution, and seizes the whole property, potatoes, pigs, furniture, and all: mean while the children were starving: could human nature bear it? The choice of Magistrates also, he thought very injudiciously conducted.—The finances were in a wretched state. He concluded, by moving for a Committee.

The Archbishop of Cashel made several observations on the subject of tithes in Ireland: he defied any man to bring forward a case of abuse in the collection of tithes by the clergy that should require parliamentary interference; and he contended, that it was a mistake, to assert that the land-owners had been successful in shifting the burdens of the tithes from their own shoulders to those of the poor.

Lord Liverpool agreed with the Statements of the Rev. Prelate. He acknowledged the importance of the question. He thought the *original* system of government for Ireland radically vicious. But, so numerous were opinions, and so contradictory, that he had no hope for a happy issue at present. He thought, that during the fifty years of the present reign, Ireland had been greatly attended to, and relieved. He did not mean to say, that because much had been done, nothing more should follow. Certainly, the evils of Ireland had rapidly disappeared, her prosperity had increased beyond that of any other country in the world. If the agriculture of England had doubled, and that of Scotland had trebled, it was not unfair to assert that the agriculture of Ireland had quadrupled, and since the union, her commerce had been carried to twice its former extent. It was undoubtedly true, that in the course of the last summer it had been found expedient to put in force the laws for securing the internal tranquillity of Ireland, and the conduct of government in this respect had met with the approbation of all parties. He could assure the noble Marquis, that government bestowed much anxiety on the subject of tithes, on the Catholic Question, and on the Finances. He admitted the pressing nature of this question, and the importance of rendering Ireland a source of riches and of strength; but he did not think that a single practical object could be obtained by the motion of the Noble Marquis. The intervention of the authority of parliament might excite expectations that could not be gratified, and perhaps retard or defeat the very object in view.

The Earl of Rosslyn said a Committee would prove the most proper place for taking the subject into consideration. He

said, many of the same evils had existed formerly in Scotland, but they were cured; why could not these be cured?

The Earl of Aberdeen did not see how any practical advantage could arise from the proposed committee. When he said this, he did not mean to say that the greatest attention should not be paid to the acknowledged distresses of Ireland. At the same time it should be observed, that the whole of Ireland was not in that extreme distress and agitation. The north of Ireland was tranquil, and in respect to its agriculture, more flourishing than many districts in England. One great imperfection wanted remedy, the revenue-laws, which were, he conceived, productive of much at least of the moral evils of Ireland. On the subject of Catholic emancipation, he would merely say, that though he did not expect that the removal of disabilities would dissipate all the troubles of Ireland, yet he thought the question should be immediately adjusted with all temper, and in the spirit of conciliation.

Lord Redesdale laid much of the misery of Ireland to defective education—little morals—little obedience. It was of the greatest importance to Ireland, that the Irish themselves should execute the laws, and reform their people. He thought a better magistracy might be appointed; nor was that the only improvement wanted.

The Earl of Carnarvon was strongly in favour of a Committee; as was also Lord Holland, and Lord Grenville.

Lord Sidmouth said, the war had obstructed the improvement of Ireland, by the effect of French revolutionary principles on the opinions and conduct of the people. It was under the Noble Baron's own administration that a commission had been appointed to ascertain the best means of education in Ireland; and it was also under his administration that the encouragement of Irish agriculture had been consummated. With respect to emancipation, the Noble Baron had himself said that the measure could not produce good effects unless the Protestants concurred in it. Were the Protestants of this country disposed to concur in it? Would the Veto be acceded to, or any proper security given? A great cause of discontent was the tithe system. That was a grievance to be lamented; but, after the most attentive consideration of the subject, he could see no remedy for it.

The House divided:

Contents—Present, 26; Proxies, 41—67  
Not Cont—Present, 68; Proxies 69—157

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, June 27, 1816.

THE Session of Parliament draws to a close. It has been an anxious Session to all well-wishers of their country. It has witnessed events, in more than one instance, which were unlooked for by the most discerning:—perhaps, we rather ought to say, which the most discerning thought proper not to make the subject of their avowed predictions.

Almost every part of the empire has been mentioned in the course of the Session; but, not all, with that fulness and distinctness of attention, which future opportunities will demand. The domestic difficulties have been amply sufficient; as could not but be, to meet the new order of things.

The number and importance of subjects which may be expected in the next session, is very great. And having said this, we shall add but little on the subject of home affairs; but, shall turn our attention to foreign parts.

The difficulties attendant on the station of Sovereign are at this moment so notorious, that scarcely will any considerate mind refuse them sympathy. We have offered the crown of France, for instance, to half a dozen of our friends, who all declined the office. It is at once troublesome, thankless, and unprofitable. The Parisians, indeed, have had a momentary occasion of staring, bawling and dancing; but, not half so much as Buonaparte would have given them.

True it is, that Buonaparte would have spent more money;—and, without considering *who paid the piper*, the Parisians would have danced again, and again—*tant mieux*:—but the King of France is too heavy to dance—*tant pis*. The Duke of Berri has married a princess of the House of Naples:—but a prince is of no consequence in France till his family make him so.

SPAIN after France;—ever since Louis XIVth's time, whose vanity found a gratification in placing a picture, in the Grand Gallery of Versailles, of the *pas* yielded by the once paramount Don. Well then, Spain after France; and be it known, that a whole dozen of friends have said *no thank ye*, to the kindest offer we could possibly make them of the Spanish Royal circlet. For, to say truth, the perplexities of go-



verning a monarchy so divided as that of Spain is, exceeds all that can possibly befall private life, in an infinite ratio. To think of a civil war, in distant provinces, occupying thousands of leagues; while discontents at home, embarrass all advices that can possibly be given, all counsels that can possibly be taken, all exertions that can be made, in whatever direction, is painful even in idea; and must be a thousand times more painful in the exercise of a dominion, which is held at once of God, who judges the heart; and of the people, who judge every thing but the heart.—Spain has not yet received a bride from Portugal.

Portugal, or rather Brazil, has lately been relieved from the charge of a Queen whose faculties were in no capacity for business. While his mother lived, yet evidently stood on the very verge of death, the Prince Regent was at no loss for a reason for his stay in South America. Whether he will continue in the same mind; or whether he will return to Europe, will, now, be speedily disclosed. There is a strange remour of the exchange of the kingdom of Portugal, with Spain, for provinces beyond the Atlantic. Perhaps, the issue of the Princess, may unite the Sovereignty of both Spain and Portugal—one lasting consequence of the French Revolution.

The establishment of a Court in South America, is, in itself, no indifferent consideration for Christendom: combined with the Court of America, actually existing, and with the possible institution of Courts, in other parts of that immense Continent, the whole presents an object, not to be contemplated without emotion. For, these Courts will not be quite so distant as that of China, or that of Japan, or even as that of Persia, or that of Constantinople: that is to say, the passage being direct to them by sea, and our own possessions being their neighbours, what their dispositions may be, will be of consequence to Britain. Report affirms that the army trained by British officers in Portugal, is under orders for transport to the Brazils.

As to the court of North America, it seems at present to have enough on its hands. It has not yet touched the contents of the Mexican mines; as should appear from the ill furnished state of its treasury. Money, the sinews of commerce, as of war, is so scarce, that some have not scrupled to affirm, that in Boston and elsewhere, there were no sellers, because there were no buyers; and there were no buyers because there were no payers; and there were no payers among the great merchants,

because the lesser merchants did not pay them. Such is the wheel within wheel of commerce!

America is conscious of this wheel within wheel, and therefore grudges that her vessels are not admitted without restriction into the West India Islands. But why should not the vessels of the British provinces, which have retained their allegiance to the mother country, retain also all the advantages connected with it? It will give us sincere pleasure to learn that the exports from Canada, Newfoundland, &c. of planks and lumber, of corn and fish, with whatever else they produce, encrease, are encreasing, and are not likely to be diminished. Their prosperity is the prosperity of Britain, for long to come.

Canada and Newfoundland connect closely enough with Greenland, and Greenland brings us round again, creeping by Iceland to Europe. Here Sweden meets us; a country whose present state we know not what to make of. We hear little about it; cause enough for a profound politician to shake his head, doubtfully;—that little we do not know whether we like or not:—cause more than enough for a very significant shake of the head, and a ready separation too, from an enquirer, with a “SIR, WE MAY LIVE TO SEE—YES, UPON MY WORD—WE MAY—

Denmark is intent on repairing her losses. She finds that nobody will do it, at her asking: she must exert herself.

Prussia is making very respectable advances towards her peace condition. She has disbanded her army, prudentially. We augur well on her behalf.

Russia, also, studies external Commerce, and internal welfare. Report states that she too, has disbanded her armies. Report sometimes deals in equivocations so neat, that we know not whether to take her words grammatically, literally, analogically, or metaphorically. Russia is a great power; and designs to be greater.

The Sublime Porte, stands a chance of seeing her sublimity diminished by the loss of a few of the Heron's feathers out of her turband. She has a difficult game to play. It is likely that her opinion will be asked, ere long, on points well worthy of her deepest attention; and among them a question or two from the Island which sent a fleet up the Hellespont, passing by the Dardanelles, to Constantinople.

That is as much as to say—the British flag must maintain its dignity in the Mediterranean, *non obstante* the Barbary powers—or Barbarous powers—as some pronounce their distinction:—But—here ends the PERISCOPE of June, 1816.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, June 20, 1816.*

Accounts reach us from every quarter of the general stagnation of Internal Trade: that is to say, the extensive speculations entered into, in contemplation of the continuance of the war, have, in many instances experienced the most absolute disappointment, and those who had proceeded too far in them, are sufferers. If the principals, who had taken the greater share, and employed others, under them, are ruined, the calamity spreads, of course, and those who had a dependence, now find they have none.

This has been the case in some trades to a very alarming and dangerous extent: so that, in certain branches great numbers of hands have been discharged; while in others, they have orders to a greater amount than they can execute. Such a mutation of property follows a long and settled peace, when war with its horrors breaks out, and distresses the labouring classes: and the evil is exactly the same, when after a long war, the nation returns to a state of tranquillity.

Opinions differ as to the duration of this State of things: some think they already discern symptoms of improvement; and these keep up their spirits and indulge their hopes; others insist, that the powers of production have been increased beyond all expectation of regular employment, and that, if orders were to arrive, they would be executed with a rapidity which would very shortly leave nothing to be done.

We presume not to give an opinion between these different views of things; but, this we know, that our neighbours are in a state still worse; and that they are more severely poverty stricken, than ourselves. By a friend lately arrived from Leipsic fair, Hamburg, and other parts of the Continent, we are informed, that, although there is no demand, properly speaking, for any thing, yet if any goods are sold they are English: they are selling at a pitiful profit, because their purchasers cannot pay more for them; but, they do find purchasers, when others do not.

The export demand for COTTON continues; and this trade is brisk: the home demand is somewhat abated; and the holders, see their prudence in disposing of their stocks. Some have gone so far as to accept lower prices; but certain it is, that many buyers have lately been absent from the market, in expectation of purchasing at greater advantage hereafter.

SUGAR is likely to be a very fluctuating

article. The late disturbances in the West Indies, the late addresses voted by Parliament *pull contrary ways*; and the minds of the principals in this interest are far from tranquil.

COFFEE meets a brisk market. The export of this commodity is certainly very considerable. Dutch Coffee is a shade lower; but British fully maintains its prices.

The Premiums of Insurance are rather, if any thing, lower.

SILVER has fallen one halfpenny per oz. it is now, in bars, stand. 5s. 0½d.

GOLD continues unmoved at £4, per oz.

*Amount of Goods sold at the East India Company's Sales, from 1st May 1814, to 1st May 1815.*

*Company's Goods.*

Teas . . . . .	£4,669,932
Bengal Piece Goods . . . . .	368,430
Coast and Surat Ditto . . . . .	511,967
Nankeens . . . . .	79,525
Raw and Organzine Silk . . . . .	826,925
Pepper . . . . .	50,770
Saltetre . . . . .	206,629
Spices . . . . .	336,662
Drugs, Sugar, Cotton, &c. . . . .	309,738

£7,359,978

*Private Trade Goods.*

Teas . . . . .	351,763
Piece Goods . . . . .	185,622
Raw Silk . . . . .	164,631
Nankeens . . . . .	175,349
Saltetre . . . . .	29,918
Spices . . . . .	30,614
Pepper . . . . .	341,690
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c. . . . .	3,327,565

£4,607,152

*Neutral Property and Prize Goods.*

Teas . . . . .	6,165
Piece Goods . . . . .	5,860
Spices . . . . .	5,118
Pepper . . . . .	28,651
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c. . . . .	37,282

83,076

£12,050,206

*Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attornies.*

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, March 23.

Hewitt B. E. Bowman, and J. E. Bowman, all of Nantwich, Chester, bankers.

## BANKRUPTS.

Buckingham R. of Bridlestone, Devon, shop-keeper. Sol. Panton, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.

Campbell S. of Liverpool, upholsterer. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Docker Jane, of Great Russel-street, Covent Garden, victualler. Sols. Bovill and Co. New Bridge-street.

Gibson J. late of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. *Sol.* Hartley, New Bridge-street.  
 Gibbons T. J. Gibbons, and B. Gibbons the younger, of Wolverhampton, Safford, bankers. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.  
 Herman W. and Mary Chambers, of the Crown and Magpie, Whitechapel, tavern keepers. *Sols.* Brace and Co. Surrey-street, Strand.  
 Harrison G. late of Whitcomb-street, Middlesex, brewer. *Sol.* Rigby, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.  
 Jackson J. of Ilkerton, Derby, rope maker. *Sol.* Berridge, Hatton Garden.  
 Lockhart P. of Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Luckman J. of Wigan, Lancaster, linen draper. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.  
 Lukyn W. of Cheapside, stationer. *Sol.* Harvey, Currier-street, Chancery-lane.  
 Lough S. W. late of Hythe, Kent, banker. *Sol.* Richardson, Clement's Inn.  
 Naish J. and W. Naish, of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, glass stainers. *Sol.* Towers, Castle-street, Falcon-square.  
 Robinson T. of Robertsbridge, Sussex, brewer. *Sols.* J. and J. Gregson, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 Radclyffe Newton J. of Lower Temple-street, Birmingham, plater. *Sol.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.  
 Richmond R. jun. of Manchester, iron liquor maker. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 Tomlinson W. now or late of Norwich, upholster. *Sol.* Tibury, Falcon-street, Falcon-square.  
 Williams W. of Pickwell Barton, George Ham, Devon, farmer. *Sols.* Frowd and Co. Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Whiteman T. of Husband's Bosworth, Leicester, innkeeper. *Sol.* Ince, New Inn.

## CERTIFICATES, April 13.

W. H. Marks the younger, of Bat', woollen draper. T. Holden, formerly of Manchester, butcher, and late a prisoner for debt in the castle of Lancaster. A. Cleland, of Charles-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, cabinet maker. W. Hill, of Cock-hill, near Ratcliffe-highway, Middlesex, grocer. J. Hellowell, late of Elland, Halifax, York, woollen manufacturer. J. Clegg, of Manchester, cotton merchant. T. B. Cosack, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant. W. Johnson, of Leeds, York, innkeeper. H. Humphries, of St. Bennett's-hill, London, wholesale druggist. T. Haynes, of Blackfriars-road, Surrey, glass and Staffordshire warehousman. R. Pugh, of Kingston, Hereford, victualler. J. Walker, of Nicholas-lane, London, and of Pundersou's-place, Bethnal Green, Middlesex, insurance broker. J. Cooper, now or late of Rothwell, otherwise Rowell, Northampton, farmer. T. Hall, of Leeds, York, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS, March 26.

Atkinson T. of York, woollen draper. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.  
 Bowler G. the elder, G. Bowler the younger, and R. Armstrong, of Haughton, Manchester, and of Worcester-street, Southwark. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.  
 Broughton B. of Curtain Road, Shoreditch, hardwareman. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Symond's Inn.  
 Constant Louis Honore Henry German, of Wellclose-square, sugar refiner. *Sol.* Long, America-square, Minories.

Collins J. of Cree Church-lane, Leadenhall-street, copper plate printer. *Sol.* Smith, Tokenhouse-yard.  
 Cooper T. of Pilkington, Lancaster, calico printer. *Sol.* Blakelock, Sergeant's Inn.  
 Gedge W. of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, wine merchant. *Sol.* Charsley, Mark-lane.  
 Gordon A. of Union-court, Old Broad-street, merchant. *Sol.* Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.  
 Hewlett J. of Birmingham, Warwick, innkeeper. *Sols.* Long and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.  
 Harvey W. J. and R. Copland, of High-street, Southwark, linen drapers. *Sols.* Lowless and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.  
 Mac Knight W. late of Isle Kirk, Cumberland, meal dealer. *Sol.* Clennel, Staple Inn.  
 Neale M. of Gosport, Hants, linen draper. *Sols.* Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Court-office, Royal Exchange.  
 Nash T. of Chesham, Bucks, brewer. *Sol.* Stevens, Lion College-garden, Aldermanbury.  
 Nash Hannah, of Chesham, Bucks, spinster. *Sol.* Stevens, Lion College-garden, Aldermanbury.  
 Popplewell F. of Robert Town, Burstall, York, card maker. *Sol.* Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.  
 Park T. of Walbrook, merchant. *Sol.* Hindman, Basinghall-street.  
 Price J. of Clifrow, Radnor, farmer. *Sol.* Pewtriss, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.  
 Phillips J. of Longtown, Cumberland, butter factor. *Sol.* Clennel, Staple Inn.  
 Pearson J. of Westoe, Durham, ship owner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.  
 Salusbury Sir R. Bart. late of Newport and Abergavenny, Monmouth, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench, banker. *Sols.* Dawes and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 Sharp J. of Portsmouth, draper. *Sol.* Bogue, Clement's Inn.

Taylor G. late of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal fitter. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.

Wise S. and C. Wise, of Maidstone, Kent, paper manufacturers. *Sols.* Egan and Co. Essex-street, Strand.

## CERTIFICATES, April 16.

I. Palyar, late of London-street, Fenchurch-street, London, merchant. J. Burley, of Bristol, brush maker. T. Slater, of Worthing, Sussex, innkeeper. J. Ewens, jun. of South Bersted, Sussex, victualler. Ridley Forster, of Old Broad-street, London, merchant. J. Grosley, of Liverpool, merchant. M. Gaudner, of Bermondsey-street, Southwark, linen draper. H. Shuttleworth, of Ludgate-hill, London, dealer. D. Hughes, of Kingsbridge, Devon, watchmaker. J. Dole, of Carburton-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, plasterer. R. Rose, of Chudleigh, Devon, innholder. C. Thompson, of Bishopsgate street Within, and of Warrford-court, merchant. J. Hagreen, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, grocer.

## BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, March 30.

W. Mosely and J. Mosely, of Portsea, Southampton, glass merchant.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

D. Vaughan, late of Pentwyn-Mawr, Monmouth, coal merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

Buckeridge G. of Pangbourne, Berks, timber merchant. *Sols.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.

Cooke W. of Millsbridge, and J. Littlewood, of Leeds, York, carpet manufacturers. *Sol.* Lake, Dowgate-hill.

Cooper J. late of Artleburgh, Norfolk, miller. *Sol.* Bromley, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.

Clements S. of Boughton, Lincoln, merchant. *Sol.* Walker, Chancery-lane.

Griffiths W. of Bath, Somerset, hatter. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Huish H. of High-street, Portsmouth, stationer. *Sol.* Ledwich, College-hill.

Howell J. of Hermitage-street, Wapping. *Sol.* Baker, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

Jessett J. late of Elcot, Berks, farmer. *Sols.* Blagrave and Co. Symond's Inn.

Jones J. of Norwich, hatter. *Sols.* De Hague and Co. Norwich.

Levy J. of Portsea, Southampton, butcher. *Sol.* Isaacs, St. Mary Axe.

Marshall S. of Stockport, Chester, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Wright and Co. Temple.

Penfold E. J. Springett, and W. M. Penfold, late of Maidstone, Kent, bankers. *Sol.* Ellis, Gray's Inn-square.

Penny W. of Titchfield, Southampton, brewer. *Sol.* Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.

Radford H. J. late of Little Eaton, Derby. *Sols.* Ward and Co. Derby.

Sims D. of Castle-street, Houndsditch, merchant. *Sol.* Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.

Shaw H. late of Ulverston, Lancaster, scrivener. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.

Tophis J. R. of Nottingham, spirit merchant. *Sol.* Hudbarsty, Austin-friars.

Tattersall J. of Wootton under Edge, Gloucester. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.

#### CERTIFICATES, April 20.

W. Pierce, of Holborn, Middlesex, wax chandler. *J.* Seabrooke, late of Leadenhall-street, man's mercer. G. Wilson, of Myton, Kingston upon Hull, miller. A. Manby, of Tipton, Stafford, iron master. J. and H. Herbert, late of Tokenhouse-yard, brokers. L. L. Deconchy, of New Bond-street, Middlesex, bookseller. J. Burtenshaw, late of Bennett's-row, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, bricklayer. J. Beal, of Bartholomew-close, upholsterer. J. Ash, of Plumtree-street, Bloom-bury, Middlesex, sword cutler. D. Curling, jun. of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Kent, dealer. J. Harris, of St. Ives, Huntingdon, scrivener. W. Jenks, of Aldermanbury, silk weaver.

#### BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, April 2.

Levi Moses Fles, of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Bowman T. of Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, smith. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.

Bryan R. of Abergavenny, Monmouth, china dealer. *Sols.* Cardales and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.

Cartwright J. now or late of Saltford, Somerset, victualler. *Sols.* Boudillon and Co. Little-Friday-street.

Hardy W. of Thetford, Norfolk, tanner. *Sol.* Dixon, Staple Inn.

Lomas J. now or late of Sheffield, York, grocer. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Pebberdy J. now or late of Leicester, hosier. *Sols.* King and Co. Hinckley.

Randal E. late of Bexley, Kent, wheelwright. *Sol.* Santer, Chancery-lane.

Soper J. of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, innkeeper. *Sols.* Young and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Foul-y.

Thompson J. of Walton, Suffolk, coal merchant. *Sol.* Hine, Essex-court, Temple.

Jay E. of Radley, Suffolk, miller. *Sol.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.

Williams T. of Derby, brass founder. *Sol.* Savage, Great Winchester-street.

#### CERTIFICATES, April 23.

T. Pyne, of Lower Tooting, Surrey, victualler. T. Laycock, of the Minorities, London, shop seller. C. Westwood, of Bristol, merchant.

W. Hunter, of East-street, Manchester-square, Middlesex, carpenter. W. Read, of Crediton, Devon, serge maker. J. Norman, of Wellington, Somerset, serge maker. S. Tazewell, of Bridgewater, Somerset, grocer. W. Partridge, late of Great Hermitage-street, Wapping, Minorities, merchant. C. Sharpley, of Cambridge, perfumer. W. Alsop, of Ipswich, Suffolk, linen draper. W. Newcomb, of Vine-street, Westminster, Middlesex, money scrivener. J. Lander, late of Hampstead-road, Middlesex, boot maker. E. Blackledge, of Eccleston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. T. Galpin, of Honiton, Devon, grocer. J. Ramsay, of Old Broad-street, London, merchant. T. Handly, of Keniworth, Wawick, maltster.

#### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, April 6.

E. Penfold and W. M. Penfold, of Maidstone Kent, bankers.

J. Jackson and W. Jackson, of Cousin-lane, Dowgate-hill, London, iron merchants.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Burton S. of Kingston upon Hull, confectioner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.

Bourne W. of the Towns Mills, St. Mary Magdalen, Bridgnorth, Salop, miller. *Sols.* Procter and Co. Brunswick-square.

Burt C. T. now or late of Catherine-court, Tower-hill, and late of Highbury Grove, Islington, ship owner. *Sol.* Jones, Great Winchester-street.

Coxeter J. of Greenham Mills, Newbury, Berkshire, clothier. *Sol.* Phipps, Weaver's-hall, Basinghall-street.

Clewer H. J. of Botley, Hants, and of the Regent Dock, Poplar, shipwright. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basinghall-street.

Gibbons B. jun. and T. Stokes, of the Level Iron Works, Kingswinford, Stafford, iron masters. *Sol.* Constable, Symond's Inn.

Harley J. of Clifton, Gloucester, merchant. *Sol.* Griffith, Middle Temple-buildings.

Jackson E. late of Wirksworth, Derby, victualler. *Sols.* Long and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.

Lane R. of Bergh, Apton, Norfolk, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Huxley, Pump-court, Temple.

Martin J. of Gainsborough, Lincoln, ship builder. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.

Mason J. of Little Thorock, Essex, hay dealer. *Sol.* Jones, Size-lane.

Newby W. of Egremont, Cumberland, currier. *Sol.* Clennel, Staple Inn.

Naish J. of Bitton, Gloucester, engineer. *Sols.* Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.

Palmer J. of Piccadilly, St. James, Westminster, tailor. *Sol.* Burton, New North-street, Red Lion-square.

Rudolph T. de Roche, J. Perrin, and R. Rochas, of Lime-street, merchants. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Rush R. of Field Dalling, Norfolk, grocer. *Sol.* Windus, Bartlett's-buildings.



Robb S. W. now or late of Blackfriars-road, Surrey, merchant. *Sols.* Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars.

Sturer J. of Waltham Green, Middlesex, market gardener.

White J. late of Wood-street, hosier. *Sols.* Walker and Co. Old Jewry.

Young T. Ap D. of Water-lane, Fleet-street, carpenter. *Sols.* Amory and Co. Lothbury.

#### CERTIFICATES, April 27.

J. Eley, of Blackfriars-road, Surrey, brewer. H. Duckworth, jun. late of Liverpool, but now of Billiter Lane, London, merchant. G. Lander, of Birmingham, Jeweller. J. Gomm, of Buckland Common, near Wendover, Bucks, timber merchant. J. M. Pitman, of Sun-street, Bishopsgate, Middlesex, tallow chandler. J. Manning, late of Loddisswell, Devon, butcher. J. Machmichael, Joseph Machmichael, and A. M'Math, of Bridgnorth, Salop, and of Fleet-street, London, carpet manufacturers. W. Walter, of Crawford-street, Marybone, Middlesex, cabinet maker. H. Greenwood, now or late of Walker Mill, Huddersfield, Lancaster, corn miller. J. Elwick, of Wakefield, York, picture dealer and upholsterer. B. Jacob, of Bartholomew Close, London, merchant. L. J. Lemoine, late of Oxford-street, Middlesex, hatter. S. Sack, of Great Coggeshall, Essex, tanner. G. Cuff, late of Leadenhall street, merchant. S. T. Emmett, of Mangotsfield, Gloucester, shop keeper. I. Price, of Stepney, Middlesex, undertaker. F. Prince, late of Sheffield, York, grocer. J. Fleckno, now or late of Daventry, Northampton, shopkeeper. J. Shoel, of Houndsditch, London, merchant. P. Budd, of Plymouth Dock, Devon, baker. T. Handley, of Waskot, Tysoe, Warwick, salesman.

#### BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, April 9.

Jenkins J. and T. Parsons, of Piccadilly, Middlesex, breeches makers.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Bass R. of Turvey, Bedford, farmer. *Sol.* Meredith, Lincoln's Inn.

Bernard J. and C. Bernard, of Manchester, linen drapers. *Sols.* Warnford and Co. Throgmorton-street.

Chambers J. of Great Hampton, Worcester, carpenter. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.

Dallett R. late of Merton, Surrey, farmer. *Sol.* Hartley, New Bridge-street.

Foster T. and E. S. Foster, of Yalding, Kent, maltsters. *Sols.* Debarry and Co. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Ford J. of the Minorities, London, trunk maker. *Sol.* Wright, Upper Thames-street.

Gray J. of Cawkell and Great Driffeld, York, farmer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Huggerston W. late of Morpeth, Northumberland, carrier. *Sol.* Constable, Symond's Inn.

Hickson R. late of Lee Gomery, Salop, but now of Littlehales, Salop, miller. *Sols.* Benbow and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Lingford T. of Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, mercer. *Sol.* Carpenter, Church-passage, Old Jewry.

Pace G. of Madeley, Salop, butcher. *Sols.* Benbow and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

#### CERTIFICATES, April 30.

J. Voyce, late of Upton on Severn, Worcester, grocer. R. Metcalf, late of Kingston upon Hull, but last of Scarborough, York, merchant.

M. Reader, of Bristol, fancy dress maker. J. Bissell, of Cradley, Hereford, hop dealer. W. Long, of Hailsham, Sussex, surgeon. D. Watt, of Southwick, Durham, ship builder. C. J. Barrington, late of the Strand, Middlesex, bookseller.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, April 13.

W. Wheeler, of Sion Hill Farm, Worcester-shire, farmer.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Banks T. of Little Hill House, Sedgley, Stafford, timber merchant. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Brideer J. late of Steep, Southampton, farmer. *Sol.* Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.

Barnes L. now or late of Sheffield, York, merchant. *Sol.* Mason, Hatton Garden.

Caulton G. now or late of Aston, Birmingham, wire worker. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Children G. of Tunbridge, Kent, banker. *Sol.* Smith, Finsbury-square.

Fitch G. of Chelmsford, Essex, draper. *Sol.* Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings.

Grubb W. of Colchester, Essex, common brewer. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.

Hartley R. of Colue, Lancaster, calico manufacturer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Higgs J. of Exeter, hatter. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.

Hamlyn R. and J. Chanter, of Bideford, Devon, bankers. *Sols.* Brembridge and Co. Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

Holland C. late of Lambeth, Surrey, army agent. *Sol.* Burfoot, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Lovell B. W. of Cranfield, Bedford, draper. *Sol.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford Row.

Mansell J. of Wood-street, Cheapside, haberdasher. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.

Moore J. late of North Somerscoate, Lincoln, grocer. *Sol.* Highmoor, Scot's-yard.

Martin C. late of Cheriton, Somerset, victualler. *Sol.* Hine, Essex-court, Temple.

North G. of Brecknock, Brecknockshire, carrier. *Sol.* Atcheson, Great Winchester-street, London.

Scoweroft W. S. Scoweroft, and W. Hulton, of Brightmet, Lancaster, bleachers. *Sols.* Parry and Co. Temple.

Strafford T. and G. Strafford, of Holborn-bridge, haberdashers. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warnford-court.

Thorp T. and J. Darlington, of Manchester, and of Belfield within Butterworth, calico dealers. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Tyrer J. late of Bickerstaff, Lancaster, cattle dealer. *Sol.* Cooke, Woodbridge-House, Clerkenwell.

Vile W. of Deal, Kent, hatter. *Sols.* Clark and Co. Chancery-lane.

Williams G. of Church-row, Limehouse, dealer. *Sol.* Serle, Godliman-street, Doctors' Commons.

#### CERTIFICATES, May 4.

J. W. Haywood, late of Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London, and now of Manley-place, Kennington Common, Surrey, broker. J. Hamond, of Cheapside, London,

glover. S. L. Curlewis, of King-street, Covent Garden, Middlesex, tailor. J. Hoare, of Derby, innkeeper. W. Whitehouse and J. Galan,

both of Liverpool, merchants. J. Cushing, of Norwich, stone mason. J. Lloyd, of Newcourt, Old Broad-street, merchant.

## PRICES CURRENT, June 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	16	0	to 4	10	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	3	5	0
Barilla	1	10	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond, gal.	0	4	8	0	4	10
Campfire, refined .. lb.	0	5	0	0	5	2
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	12	10	0	14	0	0
Cochineal, garb. bond. lb.	1	10	0	1	11	0
Ditto, East-India	0	5	0	0	5	6
Coffee, fine bond	4	12	0	5	0	0
Ditto ordinary	3	0	0	3	4	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	2	0	0	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	6	0	1	8
Ditto East-India	0	1	4	0	0	0
Currants, Zant. . . cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	23	0	0	30	0	0
Scrivelloes	24	0	0	33	0	0
Flax, Riga	60	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	46	0	0	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey	0	0	0	10	10	0
Geneva, Holl. bond, gal.	0	2	8	0	2	10
Ditto, English	0	13	0	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	8	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga	0	43	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	40	0	0	42	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	9	0	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	11	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.n.d.	22	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	12	0	0	12	10	0
Lead in pigs	20	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	23	0	0	0	0	0
Lead white	38	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood chips	14	0	0	15	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	4	10	0	5	5	0
Mahogany	0	1	2	0	1	10
Oil, Lucca . . 24 gal. jar	13	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale	27	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti . ton	52	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm	0	16	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	4	15	0	5	10	0
Rice, Carolina bond	2	5	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	3	9	0	4	1
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	6	0	0	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	19	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	9	0	2	11	0
Silk, raw, . . Ditto	1	12	0	1	13	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto ———, yellow	2	12	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	9	19	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks	6	9	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Virginia	0	1	1	0	1	1
Wax, Guinea	7	10	0	8	10	0
Whale-fins (Greucil) ton	70	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe	40	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	45	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Madeira	50	0	0	63	0	0
Ditto Vidouia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	30	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Claret	25	0	0	60	0	0

## Fire-Office Shares, &amp;c. June 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	L.	s.
Chesterfield	Div. 6l.	100	—	—	—
Croydon		4	—	—	—
Coventry	Div. 44l.	780	0	0	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 4l.)		76	0	—	—
Grand Junction (Div. 8l.)		148	—	—	—
Grand Surry		55	—	—	—
Huddersfield		10	—	—	—
Keenett and Avon .. Div. 15s		14	—	—	—
Lancaster	Div. 1l.	19	10	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 8l.)		230	—	—	—
Leicester	Div. 71l.	225	—	—	—
Old Union	Div. 4l.	99	—	—	—
Monmouth	Div. 10l.	140	—	—	—
Montgomery		83	—	—	—
Oxford	Div. 31l.	466	—	—	—
Shropshire	Div. 4l.	78	—	—	—
Stratford		26	10	—	—
Stroudwater		232	—	—	—
Swansea	Div. 10l.	175	—	—	—
Thames and Medway		12	—	—	—
Trent and Mersey .. Div. 60l.		1290	—	—	—
Warwick & Birmingham, Div. 12l.		250	—	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham		23	—	—	—
Docks.					
East India	Div. 9l.	1361	—	—	—
London	Div. 5l.	741	—	—	—
West India	Div. 10l.	146	—	—	—
Roads.					
Commercial		80	—	—	—
Dover Street		30	—	—	—
Highgate Archway 50l. sh.		9	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.					
Atlas	50 5pd.	2	2	—	—
Eagle	50 5pd.	1	12	6	—
Globe	100 pd.	105	—	—	—
Hope	50 5pd.	2	2	—	—
Imperial	500 50pd.	46	—	—	—
London Ship		18	—	—	—
Royal Exchange		235	—	236	—
Albion	250 pd.	30	—	—	—
Birmingham Fire		150	—	—	—
County		25	—	—	—
Rock		2	6	—	—
Birmingham Life .. 100l. pd.		76	—	—	—
Water Works.					
Kent 100 pd. (Div. 2l.)		30	10	—	—
East London 100 pd. Div. 2l.		64	—	—	—
Grand Junction		27	—	25	—
Manchester and Salford		20	—	25	—
Portsmouth & Farlington		18	—	—	—
Ditto (New)		36	—	—	—
Bridges.					
Strand 100l. sh. all pd. (Disct.)		17	—	—	—
Southwark Bridge 85pd (Disct.)		45	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.					
London, 75 gs.		41	—	—	—
Russel		17	—	17	—
Surry 30 gs.		10	—	—	—
Mines.					
Beeralstone	36 10pd.	1	—	5	—
Batspill	10pd.	5	—	—	—
English Copper Company D. 8s.		7	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.					
Gas Light and Coke Company	Par	—	—	—	—
Drury-lane Theatre	gs.	80	—	—	—
Auction Mart		15	—	—	—

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		8 o'clock Morning.	2 o'clock Evening.	10 o'clock Night.	Height of Barome. inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Baromet.
May 21	48	61	46		29,85	45 Fair
22	49	66	49		,84	50 Fair
23	50	66	49		,84	39 Fair
24	51	55	51		,83	34 Foggy
25	55	57	48		,82	29 Cloudy
26	50	63	50		30,12	61 Fair
27	50	55	48		,10	0 Sm Rn
28	55	63	55		,11	39 Fair
29	53	66	55		29,97	54 Fair
30	55	69	55		,85	50 Fair
31	56	73	56		,82	67 Fair
June 1	56	73	61		30,02	68 Fair
2	63	71	54		29,99	64 Fair
3	56	68	54		30,08	69 Fair
4	55	68	55		29,97	60 Fair
5	54	60	45		,69	52 Showry
6	49	52	50		,85	47 Cloudy
7	49	60	54		,65	0 Rain
8	55	60	52		,72	0 Rain
9	52	57	47		,25	42 Stormy
10	48	58	50		,85	40 Showry
11	50	58	52		,95	48 Fair
12	55	67	54		30,06	42 Fair
13	60	65	52		,61	44 Fair
14	55	55	50		29,96	0 Rain
15	50	56	50		,89	39 Cloudy
16	51	55	52		,99	42 Cloudy
17	51	60	55		,98	46 Fair
18	55	69	55		30,02	53 Fair
19	55	67	55		,07	62 Fair
20	56	67	55		,06	60 Fair

*London Premiums of Insurance.*

At 15s. 9d. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.

At 15s. Yarmouth, Hull, and Newcastle  
At 20s. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry,  
Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.

At 15s. to 1½*g.* France,

At 15s. 9d. to 20s Gottenburgh. Home

At 17. Madeira, ret. Home 2 *gs.*

At  $3\frac{1}{2}gs$ . East-India, Comp. ships.

At  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *gs.* Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home *gs.*

At 35s. Leeward Islands.

At 2½ *gs.* Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Home the same.

At  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 *gs.* Western Isles. Home 2 *gs.*

At 2gs. Jamaica. Home  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 gs.

At 2 *gs.* Brazils. Home, the same.

**At 7gs. East-Indies, out and home.**

At 2 *grs.* Malta, Sicily, &c.

At  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 *gs.* Honduras,

At  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *gs.* Canada, Newfoundland.

At 20s. St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm,  
Home.

At 00 *gs.* Southern Whale Fishery out and home.

### LONDON MARKETS.

### PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck	Loaf to weigh	17lb. 6oz. ....	4s. 6d.
The Half	ditto ditto	8 11 .....	2 3
The Quar.	ditto ditto	4 5½ .....	1 1½
The ½ do.	ditto ditto	2 2½ .....	0 6½

## POTATOES.

Kidney.....	5	0	0	Ox Nobles ..	3	10	0
Champions ..	4	0	0	Apple .....	4	10	0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

## MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

		Beef		mut.		veal.		pork		lam.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1816.											
May	31 ..	5	4	5	2	6	0	5	6	7	2
June	7 ..	5	2	5	6	6	0	5	6	7	6
	14 ..	5	2	5	6	6	0	5	6	7	6
	21 ..	5	2	5	6	6	0	5	6	7	6

## SUGAR

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs...	111c
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. ....	125s
Loaves, fine.....	125s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs.....	116s

**COTTON TWIST.**

June 20.	Mule 1st quality, No.	40	3s.	3d.
		No. 120	8s.	3d.
	—2d quality, No.	40	3s.	0d.
	Discount—12½ per cent.			

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
May 29. . .	38s 9d to 0 0	32s 0d to 44 3
June 4. . .	37s 3d 44 0	34s 0d 45 6
12. . .	33s 6d 38 6	32s 6d 45 9
19. . .	30s 0d — 0	32s 9d 45 6

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	21d	Calf Skins 30 to	
Dressing Hides ..	19d	45lb. per doz.	23
Crop hides for cut.	19d	Ditto 50 to 70..	56 <sup>d</sup>
Flat Ordinary ..	18d	Seals, Large....	9s

SOAP: yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd 102s.

CANDLES; per doz. 12s. 6d.; moulds 13s. 0d.

*Course of Exchange.*

Bilboa	35	Palermo, per oz. 113d.	
Amsterdam, us.	39.9	Leghorna	47½
Ditto at sight	39.3		44
Rotterdam	12.4	Venice,	26.70
Hamb. us.	2½	Naples	39½
Altona us.	2½	Lisbon	56½
Paris, 1 d. d.	25.45	Oporto	56
Ditto, 2 us.	25.65	Rio Janeiro	60
Madrid	34½	Dublin	15
Cadiz,	34	Cork	15
Agio Bank of Holland.		2 per cent.	

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.			Straw.			Clover.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
May 30 ..	5	8	0	2	2	0	6	6	0
June 6 ..	5	5	0	2	5	0	6	0	0
13 ..	5	5	0	2	5	0	6	0	0
20 ..	5	5	0	2	4	0	6	0	0

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 23rd May, to 23rd June.

1816.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Omnium	5 p. cent. Scrp.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
May														
24	218	61 1/2	62 3/4	63	76 3/4	94	15 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	3p	2p	64 1/2
25	217	61 1/2	62 3/4	63	77	94 1/2	15 1/2	11-16	—	—	186	4p	3p	64 1/2
27	218 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64	77 1/2	94 1/2	15 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	3p	4p	64 1/2
28	219 1/2	62 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	77 3/4	95 1/2	15 1/2	15-16	—	—	—	3p	4p	65 1/2
29	220	63	64	64 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	2p	3p	65 1/2
30	223 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	16	61 1/2	22 1/2	—	191 1/2	2p	2p	65 1/2
31	224 1/2	63 3/4	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	16	61 1/2	—	—	192	2p	5p	65 1/2
June														
1	—	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	16	—	22 1/2	—	191 3/4	2p	5p	65 1/2
2	Whi	Monday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Whi	Tuesday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	224	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	16	—	22 1/2	—	—	—	4p	65 1/2
6	224	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	96	16	61 1/2	—	—	191	par	6p	65 1/2
7	223	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	96	15 15-16	—	—	—	189	par	4p	65
8	223	62 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	78 1/2	—	15 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	1p	1p	64 1/2
10	223	62 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	78 1/2	—	15 15-16	—	—	—	—	1p	2p	64 1/2
11	St. Barnabas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1p	2p	64 1/2
12	222 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 15-16	—	—	—	—	1p	2p	64 1/2
13	222	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	16	—	—	—	—	1p	par	65
14	221	62 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	78 1/2	96	15 15-16	—	—	—	—	1p	2p	64 1/2
16	220 1/2	62 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	78 1/2	—	16	—	—	—	—	2p	3p	64 1/2
17	220	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	16	—	—	—	—	3p	4p	65
18	220	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	16	—	—	—	—	3p	4p	64 1/2
19	219	62 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	78 1/2	—	16	—	22 1/2	—	—	3p	4p	64 1/2
20	218	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	4p	1p	64 1/2
21	217 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	16	—	—	—	—	—	2p	64 1/2

## IRISH FUNDS.

Prices of the  
FRENCH FUNDS  
From May 21, to  
June 19.

1816.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 1/2 per ct.	Government Stock, 3 1/2 per ct.	Government De- benture 5 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
May												
16	—	79	79	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	—	79	100	—	—
17	—	79	79	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	—	—	100 1/2	—	—
18	203 1/2	—	79	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	—	—	100 1/2	—	—
June												
6	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	—	74 1/2	—	—	—
7	—	79	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	75	100 1/2	—	—
8	208 1/2	79	79	103 1/2	103 1/2	101	—	51 1/2	74 1/2	100	—	—

## AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON. June 17.	AT PHILADELPHIA. May 11.
3 per cent. ....	—	—
Old 6 per cent. ....	82	97 1/2
New Loan 6 per cent.	82	97 1/2
Louisiana 6 per cent.	—	—
Bank Shares .....	—	—

1816.	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions.
May		
21	59 60	1082 50
23	60 50	1087 50
25	60 —	1087 50
28	60 25	1090 —
30	59 80	1088 75
June		
1	59 50	1090 —
4	59 80	1095 —
6	59 80	1100 —
8	59 95	1100 —
11	59 85	1100 —
13	59 95	1101 —
15	60 —	1105 —
19	59 95	1106 —

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.